

Archives

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THE
Yale Medical Annual
1898

Departing for Hawaii

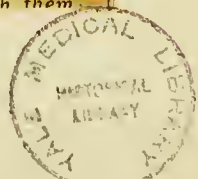


Underwood & Underwood.

MISS DIANA ROWLAND,

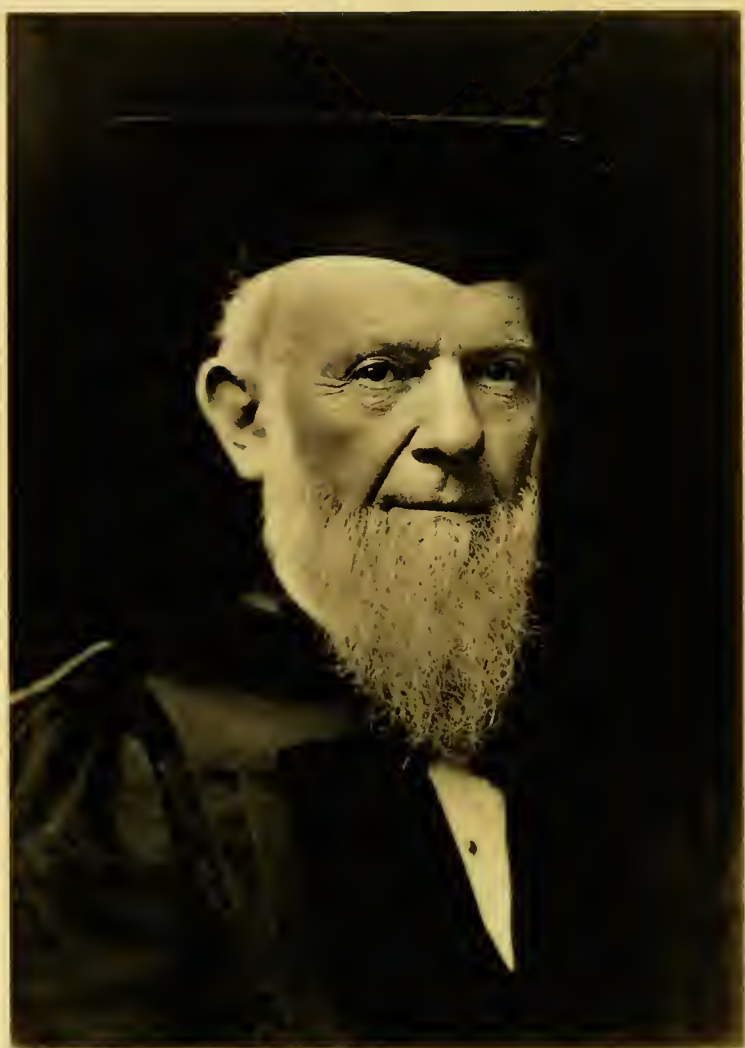
daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Rowland, who will leave tomorrow for Los Angeles, Calif., where she will join Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers, and their two daughters, Miss Mary Hewitt Myers and Miss Louise Chase Muers, and will go to Honolulu with them.

APR 1905



Archives





CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, EMERITUS.

The
Yale Medical Annual
1898

Frank J. Parker, Henry C. Swenson



Yale Medical School

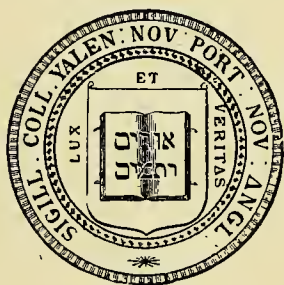
New Haven, Conn.

1898



The
Yale Medical Annual
1898

Frank J. Parker Henry C. Rowland
Editors



Yale Medical School
New Haven, Conn.

May, 1898

THIS BOOK
IS
DEDICATED
TO
YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL

With every best wish for her future
BY THE
CLASS OF NINETY-EIGHT

Preface

To the Class of '98, our Faculty and the Yale Medical School is this book dedicated. Its mission is not a deep one, we have not attempted a complete and accurate history of the career of '98, but rather a pleasant *resumé* of its existence as we look back on the past from where we now stand. If the person that may chance to read the following pages be in sympathy with us he will enjoy reading as we have in enacting our tasks and our pleasures. The publishing of this book has been a pleasure, but not unmixed with hard work. With one editor enlisted in Uncle Sam's Navy and the other enlisted and waiting to be called out at any time the book was in danger of not appearing on time or not at all.

We wish to most sincerely thank Dr. John P. C. Foster for his assistance, also Mr. J. H. Hurst, Mr. Watson, Mr. Billings, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Ray, Mr. Heery, Mr. Brainard, and Mr. J. Mori and Mr. Charles Chadwick. Trusting that the following pages will bring pleasure and pleasant memories to '98, and her friends we remain.

THE EDITORS.

Calendar

Eighty-Fifth Annual Session

1897

First Term (11 weeks) begins Thursday, October 7

First Term ends Wednesday, December 22

Winter Vacation of Three Weeks

1898

Second Term (12 weeks) begins Thursday, January 13

Second Term ends Wednesday, April 6

Spring Recess of One Week

Third Term (11 Weeks) begins Thursday, April 14

Annual Examination begins Wednesday, June 8

Annual Address in Medicine, Tuesday, June 28, at 12 M.

Third Term ends at *Commencement*, Wednesday, June 29

Examination of Candidates for Admission, Thursday, June 30

Eighty-Sixth Annual Session

1898

Autumn Examination Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 3, 4, 5

Examination of Candidates for Admission, Wednesday, October 5

First Term (11 weeks) begins Thursday, October 6

First Term ends Wednesday, December 21

Corporation

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JOSEPH ANTHONY COOKE, M.D., *Assistant in the Medical Clinic*

Class of 1898

“Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone,
For this jolly old earth must borrow her mirth
For she's sorrow enough of her own.”

In presenting the histories of the Class of Ninety-eight it is the wish of the editors to tender at the same time the apologies of the historian whose name for various reasons it has been deemed wiser to conceal; for we fear that were this measure not adopted it would in all probability become necessary for us to conceal the historian himself, which procedure would not only be highly inconvenient but doubtless also attended with great difficulty and danger.

Therefore in extenuation of this gentleman's many failings, permit us to simply say that in compiling the following brief biographical sketches he has endeavored to write an entirely good humored and impartial sketch of the lives of the various members of the class, and if at any time his remarks have seemed to approach an uncalled for irony we beg you to receive them with the same friendly feeling with which they were intended, for nothing could be further from our wishes than that any unkind spirit should linger in the breasts of those of us who for the past three years have been friends and classmates and are now about to separate, many of us never perhaps to meet again.

EDITORS.

FREDERICK TREMAINE BILLINGS

"Up! up! my friend and quit your books
Or surely you'll grow double;
Up! up! my friend and clear your looks,
Why all this toil and trouble?"

—WORDSWORTH.



Was born to future greatness at Ridgewood, N. J., July 5, 1874. We are surprised that he did not make his advent a day earlier, coming, as he does, of a line of martial ancestors. His father, Luther Gay Billings, is an officer in the United States Navy, and one of his earlier ancestors was on the staff of General Geo. Washington. The hot blood of the chevaliers of France, mingled with that of the Anglo-Saxon race, flows with great violence through his veins and is much in evidence when he is called upon to disseminate his knowledge in the class room. The Mohegan Lake School on the Hudson has the honor of having prepared him for college.

CLIFFORD BREWSTER BRAINARD

"I to myself am dearer than a friend."

—TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.



Came to illuminate the scientific world at Bristol, Conn., April 1, 1874. The date of his birth was unfortunate and probably accounts for some of the little eccentricities that endear him to himself and his friends. Wilbur F. Brainard, General Agent of the Connecticut Building and Loan Association, will be responsible for the renaissance of the practice of medicine which we expect to see occur shortly after his son makes his *début* as a practitioner. Distinguished relatives are Adam and Eve, and Kemble the artist. His blood is Saxon, Danish and English, but he says his lymph is Yankee (Node doubt this is a joke). Prepared at Bristol High School for Sheffield Scientific School from which he graduated in 1895.

FRANCIS PATRICK BRODERICK

"Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands upright."

—HENRY VI.

Astonished the natives of Jamaica Plains, Mass., on March 26, 1896, and has stumped his native town for Tammany every year since. Thomas F. Broderick, a contractor, is the proud father, and as for distinguished relatives they are many and famous. Prepared at Boston High School. His blood, according to his own careful analysis, is Irish.



PHILIP DuBOIS BUNTING

"Night after night

He sat and bleared his eyes with books.

—LONGFELLOW.

Cast his innocent eyes upon a wicked world at Ellenville, N. Y., August 1, 1877, which accounts for his being such a warm baby. His august sire is Augustus Bunting, an undertaker who is now undertaking to make a physician of his son. His blood is Dutch, German, French and English. Traces his ancestry back five generations. Had an ancestor who fought in General Washington's army. Prepared for college at the Ellenville High School, where he was president of his class. There were others in the class.



WILLIAM T. CANNON



"The fearful thunder roar of red-breathed cannon, and the wailing cry of myriad victims filled the air."—PRENTICE.

First shot off his face at New Haven, Conn., on April 7, 1875, and is without doubt the biggest gun in the class, as is shown by his distinguished relatives, Steve Brodie, Mrs. Nack and Leutgert. Prepared at Hillhouse High School and studied under Dr. Bond. He is loaded with blood that is Irish and American and he traces his ancestry back to the Gunmaker of Moscow.

ALBERT EDWARD COBB



"Learned was he in medicinal lore."

—BUTLER.

First cried for Castoria at Norfolk, Litchfield County, Conn., and is the son of A. E. Cobb, a merchant. He modestly admits that the date of his birth is unknown. Never had any distinguished relatives; in fact, he is the only distinguished member of the family. Prepared at Robbins School, and studied under a physician. Can trace his ancestry to the Puritans and wears Plymouth Rock pants. Blood is red.

JEREMIAH JOSEPH COHANE

"A civil habit oft covers a good man."

—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

Made his first rush at New Haven, Conn., on August 18, 1875, son of Sylvester J. Cohane, a carpenter, and traces his ancestry to Jeremiah the Prophet, from whom he obtained his historic name. Prepared at Hillhouse High School, and studied medicine because the world needed a great surgeon. Blood is Irish and American.



RAYMOND DELMAS.

"Hail wedded love, mysterious law,
True source of human offspring."

—MILTON.

A faint wail of "Vive la France!" was borne on the wind that swept the vineyards of sunny France on the morning of July 17, 1871, and tradition says there was great rejoicing in the house of Delmas, and they named him Raymond. The responsibility of this event was upon Mathurin Delmas. His life has been spent in France, South America and United States. Claims as relatives Napoleon the First, Professor Charcot and others too numerous to mention. He bears the distinction of being the only married man and proud father in the class, so far as we know. Ancestry can be traced to Demosthenes and his hæmoglobin is Irish and Greek.



ARTHUR HALL DUNDON.

"Still to be neat, still to be dressed,
As you were going to a feast, still to be powdered,
Still perfumed."



Arthur was first powdered in Bridgeport, Conn., August 12, 1876. He was soon furnished with a commutation ticket and came to New Haven to live and incidentally to learn. His proud father is Richard N. Dundon, a coal merchant, which probably gives "Arty" the idea that he is such "warm material." His term bills are paid doubtless in "coal dust." The blood of all nations runs in his veins, which seems probable when he names Julius Cæsar, "Dick" Croker and Thomas Platt as distinguished relatives.

RICHARD MATTHEW ENGLISH

"I was born an American; I live an American;
I shall die an American."—WEBSTER.



First saw the light of day in New Haven, Conn., September 29, 1872. His father, James English, is a dealer in pianos, which probably accounts for the airs of his progeny. He would in all probability have succeeded in getting a key had he seen fit to finish his Academic course, having entered with the class of '94. Claims as a distinguished relative, Chief Rain-in-the-Face, which no doubt accounts for his aversion to water in any form. Prepared for college at the Hillhouse High School.

JOSEPH JOHN GUILSHAN.

"A man he seemed of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows."

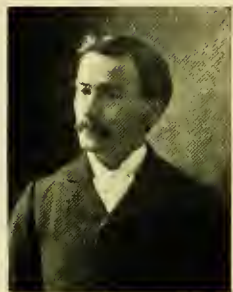
There was just one day when Joseph was not "a man of cheerful yesterdays," and that was January 17, 1877. Westfield, the Whip City, is his native heath. How much of a snap he has is not known. Can trace ancestors to 1790 B. C., which probably means bum crowd. His blood is a congress of nations—Absinthe, Irish and Scotch whiskey and Muncheun beer. He played marbles with Virchow and Johannis Müller, but could not play horse with the American textbook.



FRANCIS PATRICK HEERY

"His tongue dropped manna, and could make the worst appear the better reason, to perplex and dash maturest counsels."—MILTON.

Made his first speech at New Haven, Conn., on January 7, 1873, and his reason for living is "that the world needs him." His father is Mathew D. Heery, an actor on the stage of life. He can trace his ancestry 3,500 miles and his list of distinguished relatives is so long that space compels us to omit all but the most prominent—as Herr Most, Roberts Bartholow and William Shakespeare. His blood is an infusion of Irish, Cuban and French. Prepared at Hillhouse High School.



ALFRED HAROLD HINE.

"Those parts of thee that the world's eye can view want nothing that the thought or heart can mend."—SHAKESPEARE.



Alfred Harold Hine found himself in Chicago January 6, 1875. He can trace his ancestry to the Pilgrims, but omits to state whether or not he still wears the Plymouth Rock Pants. His course at New Haven has been a struggle to differentiate between foot-ball signals and chemical formulæ, in which he was in part successful, making the 'Varsity in '97. Graduated from Phillip's Andover. Names General John Hosk and John Alden as distinguished relatives.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HOGAN

"A few strong instincts and a few plain rules "

—WORDSWORTH.



Got off at Torrington, Conn., June 22, 1876. History fails to state anything concerning his previous family history beyond the fact that his father was John F. Hogan, Esq., of Torrington. He has never analyzed his blood to discover its national characteristics, but from his photograph we might fancy it to be chiefly French, although he possesses a good old Spanish name. He has traveled West as far as Westville, and we don't blame him for getting discouraged and going no further. He prepared for college at the Torrington High School.

RUSSELL HULBERT

"A man may smile, and smile and be a villain."

—SHAKESPEARE.

Favored the world by his appearance on the morning of January 24th, 1874, in Middletown, Conn. George Huntington Hulbert, a manufacturer of silver plate, is responsible for him. He claims as his relatives one of the founders of Yale University and several fighters in the Revolution. Life has been divided up between Middletown, Washington, Conn., and New Haven. Prepared at the Gunnery in Washington, Conn. Traces his ancestry back to that largest ship that ever sailed the sea—the Mayflower. Blood is English.



FREDERICK WALTER HULSEBERG.

"I only know we loved in vain,
I only feel farewell, farewell."

—BYRON.

This Indian let out his first war whoop in Poonah, British India, where his father, John Wilde Hulseberg, held the office of Brigade Surgeon-Major in Her Majesty's Army. He has since led a checkered career although in the latter part of it we fear the checks have not played a very prominent part. He has traveled far and wide and has spent most of his early life in England, where he attended the Maidstone Grammar School. Graduated from St. Austin's School, New Brighton, Staten Island, after which he worked four years in the insurance business, and six months in the publishing business. His blood is pure Anglo-Saxon.



HENRY EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

"Nothing is more useful than silence."

—MENANDER.



Henry first exchanged CO_2 for oxygen at Bristol, Conn., November 3, 1872. He says that he can't help but live, the question being in that case how much credit to him his existence really is. His father is Chas. E. Hungerford, a contractor. Blood is English and American, and Sir Thomas De Hungerford, Speaker of the House of Lords, is a distinguished relative. Prepared at Bristol High School.

JULIUS HAROLD HURST

"I've taken my fun where I've found it;
I've rogued an' I've ranged in my time."

—KIPLING.



Stepped from the infinite into the finite at Presall, Lancashire, England, at which place he arrived from the River Lethe on June 7, 1873. Thence he has travelled to the four corners of the earth, from "the road to Mandalay" westward to the Great Divide. His Christmas and Easter vacations he spends in England, Mexico, California or some other suburb of New Haven, while for his summer outing he generally runs out of town for a spell to Australia or Japan. His ancestry is traced back to the ark but he doesn't state to what particular occupant. He says his blood is entirely transfused goat's so he is probably kidding. Of his family he alone is distinguished. Prepared for college in Lancaster, Eng., where as no one has even been found who was in his class he had a special one of his own.

JULIUS STIRLING LOOMIS.

"Thy glass will show thee how thy beauties wear,
Thy dial how thy precious minutes waste."

—SHAKESPEARE, SONNET LXXVII.

The Joke was on Springfield, Mass, Saturday, May 20, 1876. But the Joke has since been elsewhere as we gather from his statement that his expenses during his college course have been partially mitigated by borrowing from his friends. Stirling is, notwithstanding the above slur, a thoroughbred "collugian," and a real joy to his friends. His home is Springfield, Mass., where public opinion frowns on the saloon. This accounts for our hero's fondness for milk. Stirling's life has been spent "in bed and out," also his money. Rolin H. Loomis, a business man of Springfield, is the innocent cause. Blood = Eng. Fr. Stirling lays claim to no distinguished ancestry, and is also silent on the subject of posterity. His distinguished relatives, other than himself, however, include such men as ex-President Porter and Professor Nathaniel Taylor of Yale, the famous Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, and "Willie Stute." Stirling prepared at Springfield High School and came to Yale because the coin came down heads.



TERENCE STEPHEN McDERMOTT

"Hear me for I will speak."

—JULIUS CÆSAR.

Evidently can't write or wishes to conceal his past, as he failed to hand in any statistical answers.



ARSHAG DERMARGOSIAN.

"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor
Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face tho' they
come from the ends of the earth."

—KIPLING.



Arshag—may his tribe increase—was reincarnated in Turkey November 21, 1872. His illustrious sire, Hagop Dermargosian, may his shadow never grow less, was formerly the world-famous Mayor of a city in Armenia beloved of the gods. Arshag, whose breath smells sweet with truth, is a graduate of the preparatory department of Euphrates College, and the bearer of a "B.A." from Euphrates College, Class of '94. The purest Armenian blood, mixed with royal strains, courses through his patrician veins and reaches 100° C. at the name of the hated Turk. The only occasion on which he can with equanimity consider the Turkey question is the last Thursday in November, when he is too good an American to let national pride interfere with a proper and patriotic celebration of the day. Arshag, Salaam—Allah—Allallah—Allah.

WILLIAM WRIGHT MARKOE

" * * * for by these

Shall I try my friends. You shall perceive how you
Mistake my fortunes; I am wealthy in my friends."

—TIMON OF ATHENS.



Awoke at Utica, N. Y., September 9, 1874. He has wasted his life in various places, among others he names Shelton, Conn., Orange, Mass., and Poli's. He traces his ancestry to the latter place and remarks with aristocratic pride concerning the occupation of his father, Francis H. Markoe, "he doesn't have to work." French blood and Irish gore mingle amicably in his veins. In addition to his Felsburgian ancestry he can trace back to "one Peter Markoe, Governor of the Isle of Vera Cruz." He prepared at Shelton High School.

WILLIAM RICHARD MUNGER

"His failings leaned to virtue's side."

—GOLDSMITH.

Began to celebrate on the 4th of July, 1876, at Niantic, Conn. Son of Elisha Munger, M.D., a graduate of Yale Medical School, class of 1875. Can trace his ancestry as far as Fair Haven, at which place all traces are lost. Prepared at Bulkeley School, and came to Yale because it was nearest home. Life has been spent at New London, Conn., except for the three years that New Haven has been fortunate enough to retain him. Blood is all pure American.



FRANK WESLEY NOLAN

"A man so various, that he seemed to be
Not one but all mankind's epitome."

—DRYDEN.

First began to kick at Springfield, Mass., April 9, 1868, and since that time New Haven has shared with Springfield the honor of his presence. His ancestry, as he says, can easily be traced back to Adam and Eve, and as for distinguished relatives, they are so numerous that he modestly declines to name them. His preparation was received at the Springfield High School. Blood that flows through his capillary system is all Irish.



TIMOTHY GRATTAN O'CONNELL

"Art thou pale for weariness?"

—SHELLY.



Was greeted with loud applause at Bristol, Conn., on December 16, 1876, and John O'Connell is the happy father. Prepared at Normal School and came to Yale because it is the only university on the map. Easily traces his ancestry back to Methuselah and the blood that keeps him moving is French, so he says. Has had many distinguished relatives but he bids fair to be the most celebrated of his line.

EDWARD ERNEST O'DONNELL.

"When you see fair hair, be pitiful."

—GEORGE ELIOT.



Edward first clamored for Home Rule June 7, 1875, in Kilgaieff, County Limerick, Ireland. Five generations of Irish and Scotch corpuscles chase themselves around thro' his blood-vessels. His one ambition is to obtain his diploma and if he misses it by the skin of his teeth he runs many chances of getting it by a hair's breadth. He has no near distinguished relatives but doubtless many in County Limerick.

FRANK JUDSON PARKER

"Weary with toil I haste me to my bed."

—SHAKESPEARE.

Was born in Branford, Conn., October 28, 1872, is the son of George Parker, a wholesale merchant. Prepared for college at Hopkins Grammar School and graduated from Yale in the illustrious class of '95 S., and studied medicine because of his fondness for study. He can trace his ancestry to the reign of Henry VIII., at which all traces were lost. Blood is Anglo-Saxon and well ærated.



JAMES LOCKE PERKINS

"On their own merits, modest men are dumb."

—COLEMAN.

Was born on November 26, 1875, and Concord, N. H., was the scene of this happy event; is the son of Charles C. Perkins, retired. Can trace his ancestry back to the fifteenth century, and has distinguished relatives galore. Prepared at Concord High School, and the blood which causes Perk. to blush is American, entirely American.



LEWIS BEERS PORTER

"Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books consumed the midnight oil?"

—GAY.



Landed on the earth December 3, 1875, in the beautiful City of Elms—New Haven. His existence has been passed and repassed several times since on the same blessed spot. His father, Geo. W. Porter, is an engineer. Lewis, as the careful reader will note, is a Porter. He says he can trace his ancestry "where parallel lines meet in infinity." This poetical comparison was, we doubt not, suggested to him by railroad tracks. A "half and half mixture of Scotch and English gore" runs through him on schedule time. He has never heard of his distinguished relatives, and so the joke is on them. Hillhouse High School taught his young ideas to shoot. Here, Lewis remarks, his only honor was a P. D. Q.

WYETH ELLIOTT RAY.

"He will give the devil his due."

—SHAKESPEARE.



On December 16, 1876, the glorious sun bewildered the earth with its dazzling light and a little Ray found its way into Norwich, Conn. The joke was on Joseph A. Ray, a builder. Prepared at Hillhouse High School. Can trace his ancestry into the hazy distance. He is the first of the family to become a shining light and his blood is a bloody red.

CHARLES AMBLER RIDER

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse."

—SHAKESPEARE.

Dismounted at West Redding, Conn., December 11, 1874. His father is James J. Rider, a farmer, and Charlie states that he has been Mayor, but that is probably a horse. His life has been spent at home, and among his relatives of note are Bidder and Schmidt. Prepared at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn. Blood is English, Dutch, Irish and Sioux.



HENRY COTTRELL ROWLAND.

"The vessel dancing under him for joy,

And the rough, whistling winds becalmed to view him!"

—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

"The best-dressed man in Greenwich."

—CORDIS AND SEIXAS.

This shaggy-eared Pirate made the port of New York, May 12, 1874. He has since terrorized the inhabitants of North and South Carolina, Florida, Scotland, Greenland, Chicago and Greenwich. He lives to set the fashions in the last named place after spending his Life in Blood-Curdling Adventures by Land and Sea. Hank is the acknowledged social leader of whatever locality he happens to infest, be it Greenwich or Savin Rock. His ancestry goes back to Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon. Blood, pure English. Those whose distinguished relative he is are Aaron Burr, and a few other chestnut burrs. His father is George Rowland, financier and railroad magnate. Prepared at King's School, Stamford, and was sometime inmate of Williams College. The exact date of his death is not yet known. (Compiled by his affectionate friend C. C.)



ROBERT COWAN SELLEW

"View the whole scene, with critic judgment scan,
And then deny him merit if you can.
Where he falls short, 'tis Nature's fault alone.
Where he succeeds the merit's all his own."

—CHURCHILL.



First caught his breath in Hinsdale "a little town in the Berkshire Hills," February 12th, 1875. Abraham Lincoln was born on the same day as Robbie. His proud parent is George E. Sellew, a furniture dealer, formerly First Lieutenant U. S. A. Distinguished ancestors are Robert Bruce and one or two Puritan Fathers. Before entering college he had four years of business experience.

MILTON SEE SHERWOOD

"Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more.'"

—MACBETH.



First awoke at New York City on the afternoon of March 4th, 1876, shortly after which he embarked upon his dreamy life. A. G. Sherwood, printer, is responsible for him. His life has been spent among the wilds of Pocantico Hills. Prepared at Barnard School, N. Y. He can trace his ancestry to 1643, and has evidently had no distinguished relatives, as he failed to mention any. Blood is Dutch and French.

CHARLES LANCELOT PROCTER SMITH.

"And Lancelot knew the little clinking sound."

—TENNYSON.

January 22, 1876, in New Haven, Conn., saw another addition to the vast tribe whose motto is "What's in a name." His father does not work, and Charles is able to go him one better in regard to his friends. His blood is a procession of Irish, Dutch, English and French corpuscles. He also adds that there is just a tinge of Sioux (doubtless a mixture of war paint and fire-water). He names as distinguished relatives, Poli Joit and another, seeming to forget the Pocahontas romance.



HEMAN AUGUSTUS TYLER, JR.

"Man that flowers so fresh at morn and fades at evening late."

—SPENSER.

Made his first remark at Podunck October 12th and has been remarking ever since. He says he was born in a State of Misery, which we can easily understand. He has omitted to state the year of his birth, so at a guess we would place it at 1888. His father is Heman Augustus Tyler, the first. As distinguished relatives he mentions Benedict Arnold (rather tough on Ben), André, Barbara Freitchie and Trilby. Traces his ancestry back to Hippocrates. Says he graduated from the Keeley Institute, but we doubt if he can show his diploma. Does not know what his blood may be as it has never been analyzed.



HAROLD GOLDSBOROUGH WATSON

"A moral, sensible and well bred man."

—COWPER.



First lifted up his voice in Centreville, Md., April 8, 1869. Graduated from the Centreville Academy and later from the Western Maryland College, Class of '89, when he was president of the Senior society, orator in society contest and editor of college monthly. After completing his college course he occupied the position of principal of the Preparatory Department, Western Maryland College, where he taught the young idea how to shoot (doesn't state what they shot; probably craps). Claims as distinguished relatives Tom Watson, Dr. John Watson, Bishop Watson. Blood is a mixture of Potomac water and red ink, leucocytes, phagocytes and hot Scotch.



Junior Year

The Class of Ninety-eight, the last to enter under the three years' schedule, began its eventful career on the 3d of October, 1895. We were a large class, numbering sixty-two members, a few of whom are no longer with us, not having fully realized that hard, unceasing toil was necessary before they could obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

How well we remember our first meeting as a class in Room 23 of the Laboratory Building. The kind words of welcome from the Dean, together with sound advice as to our conduct, will never be forgotten by many.

On the following Monday our real work began when we met Dr. Ferris, our Professor in Anatomy. He told us what we must expect, and not to be discouraged if we found the subject very hard, giving us the consolation that in a year we could do in three hours the same amount of work that would now require six. I am afraid that to many of us this seemed far from cheerful, for a year is rather a long time. In order that we might more thoroughly understand the subject we were each assigned a box of bones. These were very useful in room decoration, especially the skull and larger bones, but the small bones did not seem to have a place anywhere. We spent many a weary hour trying to name them, for to our eyes two or three would exactly correspond to the same description.

In the second week of our course we found the place in the school for which we seemed fitted. This was the Chemical Laboratory. To be sure it was hard work standing for three hours at a time in a room which for the first few weeks was filled with suffocating fumes that should have been generated under the hood; but for all that we enjoyed it. In connection with the Laboratory our description would not be complete unless we call to mind a few who, although they have since discovered that medicine is not their calling, are by no means forgotten.

There was Martin, a man with unlimited confidence, yet always willing to accept a suggestion, especially in chemical analysis. This was not because he lacked faith in his own powers, but because the results would persist in coming wrong. Clark was another brilliant

man in one respect, and that was his ability to get into trouble. No man was his equal. If a sudden explosion occurred we knew at once where to look for the cause. He still holds the record for breakage and will for a few years to come.

The work in Histology was taken up under Dr. Ferris. It consisted of recitations, lectures and microscopical study; but by far the greater part of our time on this subject was spent over the microscope. More than one man lost his patience during the year trying to straighten some twisted tissue on a slide for mounting. In vain did we listen to the Doctor's directions and watch his manipulation; the art was similar to the combinations of our lockers—a hidden mystery.

Physiology was a subject that interested us and claimed a good deal of our time, especially when we had a quiz. At the beginning one fellow was heard to make this remark: "I don't see why I have to study Physiology here. I studied it while I was in the High School." It was but a few weeks before he had quite a different idea. When he came up for the exam. he found that in order to write any kind of a paper another year's work would be necessary.

Thus our time was spent until cold weather when we were informed that dissecting was to begin. We at once got together and formed clubs, each man in the club choosing the part which to his mind seemed the easiest to begin with. Now came a time of anxious waiting; all were eager to see the cadavers over which we were to spend a few weeks. At last, as our patience was nearly exhausted, a notice to the effect that the dissecting-room would be opened at 5 P. M. on the 15th of November was posted on the bulletin board. At the hour named we were all at the door. When it was opened we rushed in. The sight that met our eyes was altogether different from what we had expected. The bodies stretched on the soapstone slabs were of various sorts—some were so thin that it seemed as if they had died of starvation, others had an amount of adipose tissue that was appalling. The jaws were artistically bound up with cotton cloths, while the beards and especially the long hair of the women were in a great state of confusion. We walked round to the different tables; some kept their hands carefully in their pockets, others pinched and handled the arms and legs, discussing their merits with a great show of coolness. The station in life of some of the men could be told by the tattoo marks plentifully inscribed on their arms. After selecting the body on which we were to work we left the room. Although it was time for supper we did not all go. That night it seemed as if all

the people we had left in that room came round to see us, and in consequence our sleep was not of the pleasantest.

The following afternoon we went down fully equipped to begin our work. We wore old coats of every description, though cutaways seemed to predominate. Each had a bottle of carbolic acid with which to disinfect any cut a careless slip might make, collodion and rubber finger tips to prevent the infection of abrasions on our hands. The first incisions were made in the manner recommended by Gray, and we felt that we were really surgeons. This work was continued until it seemed that nothing more could be cut off, then we studied for our quiz. When the time came for the examination many of us found that what we had carefully cherished as some important nerve was nothing but a strip of fascia, while the real structure was missing.

So the fall term passed, our time equally divided among our various studies, until one day we were each given a fictitious number to be used instead of our names, and allowed to tell Professor Lusk all we knew about the internal structure of the ear and its importance in the interpretation of sound waves, and many other interesting facts that he had lectured on during the fall. Also we went into the Laboratory and worked three hours with prepared solutions in order to prove to the Dean, that our work in Chemistry had been productive of some good result. After this we left the school for a vacation of three weeks.

On our return the first recitations in Chemistry and Physiology were of great interest. It was then, for the only time during our course, that we obtained any definite idea of our stand. Of course it was necessary to remember the pseudonym under which we wrote, and it was interesting to see the fellows consult their memoranda so that no mistake would be made. After class what a rush there was to get some idea as to whom the "sharks" were.

Now we began to consider ourselves really medical men and as such entitled to the privilege of attending some of the various clinics. It took no small amount of courage to go into the Dispensary and brave the slights of the upper classmen; but we were equal to the occasion and gained considerable knowledge of the work done there. We learned that it was a charitable institution where the poor could get medical attendance and medicines free. Also that the Seniors served on the various clinics, thus getting a practical knowledge of the different subjects studied.

The Hospital had its attractions and we went to a few of the operations, but as we were not yet able to fully understand and

appreciate them we concluded that our time might be more profitably spent doing the work assigned to us by the Faculty.

The work in the Chemical Laboratory during the winter was on quantitative analysis and some wonderful results were obtained. The Dean told us once that it was remarkable how accurate our analyses always were, when experienced chemists could seldom avoid having some error.

Anatomy and Histology continued to occupy a considerable portion of our time, but we found that the subjects were beginning to grow easier. This was very encouraging for previously it had seemed that the more we studied the less we could remember.

In Physiology Professor Lusk lectured on digestion and tried numerous experiments to show the action of the gland secretions on various food stuffs. Occasionally these were not successful, but as we were always told just what should have been obtained, perhaps this very fact helped to fix the subject more firmly in our minds. At this time we became more intimately acquainted with Schumowa-Simanowshaja, Bidder and Schmidt, Khigine, Heidenhain, Lilienfeld, and many other equally renowned Physiologists.

Finally, the long winter term came to an end and we enjoyed an Easter recess of one week.

The week was soon over and we once more took up the thread of medical life. Though much of our time was spent in reviewing the work previously done, yet in the Laboratories we still continued to find something new.

Physiological Chemistry was especially interesting after the long time spent in analytical work. We did experiments to show the relative value of the various Pepsin and Pancreatic preparations, made cheeses, beef teas and many other delicacies. Some who had laughed when Professor Lusk was unable to obtain the exact shade in certain color tests discovered that it was very convenient to be color-blind when they tried to do the same experiment.

In the Histological Laboratory we prepared slides of the embryo chick in progressive stages of development. When we finished the subject our drawings had to be handed in for inspection. Some of the books were quite artistic, while in many the drawings had a marked similarity in everything but name.

Now our first year was nearly ended and the final exams. loomed up before us in dread reality. At last they were over. We had laid the cornerstone for our life work. How successfully we have builded, the future alone will show.

JAMES LOCKE PERKINS.

Middle Year

Some with conditions and some without, the Class of '98 returned to New Haven in the fall; looking with pity on the Freshmen and begrudgingly yielding to the superior position of the Seniors, we entered on the second lap in the race for sheepskins.

Going to Materia Medica and Medicine and meeting Dr. Osborne and Dr. Lindsley for the first time, we felt quite advanced, but when sitting in the Anatomy or Physiology lecture rooms it was strongly impressed upon us that the old foes of last year must be conquered anew. Before long a course in practical Pharmacy was announced, and after the "usual deposit to be returned?" and mental and physical struggle with the locker combinations, we found ourselves in possession of a kit of tools for compounding pills and plasters and every man his own druggist. We made Fowler's Solution of varying strengths, some would rival Paris Green in annihilating the potato bug or any other bug, while others would barely respond to Marsh's test, but that was of small moment, it was destined to be taken by the Dispensary patients. The only thing that seemed to arouse interest and competition was the manufacture of tooth-powder, this was compounded in large quantities; doubtless every member of the class is still using it, unless Brainard's supply has run short.

As time went on the class assumed a more professional look—did we not know how to write the mystic " \mathcal{R} ," and under it inscribe "Sodii Bicarbonatis?" which, with a little modification in dose, would cure anything from chilblains to alopecia, the prescriber being instilled with a feeling of self-satisfaction when he reflected that if it did not cure it had not a chance of killing. And medicine, of the hours spent in poring over Lockwood's Manual, reading Small Pox and Typhus fever and then being told that probably we would never see a case of either. However, we live in hope. But the ardor of the class diminished at the end of the year and Bunting was appointed representative and nobly did he serve, facing unflinchingly day after day rows upon rows of barren seats.

About Christmas time the Class went about with anxious faces ruffled hair and disordered neckwear; discussions were heard daily in the halls, on the stairs and in the *Journal* office, the cranial nerves as

described in Gray were causing a sympathetic action in our own systems. Brilliant was the man and a fast runner who could sit in his room and read that "The large Superficial Petrosal branch is given off from the intumescencia gangliaformis in the Aqueductus Fallopii," and so on *ad nauseam*, dash to the Anatomy recitation and recite it all in one breath; some had good memories and powerful faculties of retention, but the fast runners usually won out. Not only did we pose as pharmacists but as bacteriologists. In Dr. Bartlett's laboratory we brought up in the way they should go large families of streptococci, staphylococci, and the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, and many others, then stamping out their little lives with cover glass and stain we gazed at the remains through an oil immersion. We became good friends of Mr. Eberth's bug and watched with interest his performance of the little drama written for him by Widal; every one of us could recognize B. Tuberculosis, Esq., if we were to meet him on the street or in a Broadway cable car, which is not liable to occur on account of a lack of courtesy on the part of the New York Board of Health.

Middle Year is reputed to be the easiest of them all, if one can pick out the whitest snow flake from a drift, but anyhow its reputation goes a good ways; when our last quiz was taken in the dissecting room we felt like men of leisure and proceeded to burn a little superfluous time. The result of the Princeton game brought long faces and flat pocket-books. A few went down to New York to see the slaughter; those who did not were mean enough to say, when the result was announced, that they were glad they did not go. Sherwood came back grieved and disgusted because he was asleep when Yale made her only touchdown. Hine represented the Class on the team and was given his signals in grams and cubic centimeters.

Many little incidents happened to cement our friendship with the Senior class; while assembled on the steps to have their picture taken they were presented with a bag of flour and a pail of distilled water; the gift was duly received, but it fell on them rather suddenly, the giver being so modest as not to publish his name in the advertisement department of the *Medical Journal*. On another occasion their entire class, burning with jealousy at our superior recitations in obstetrics, assaulted a few innocent Middlemen. Perkins, Nolan, Billings, O'Donnell and Hine and one or two other nameless heroes upheld the honor of '98. Gen. Delmas was buying potatoes at Malley-Neely's, but hearing the shouting, mounted his wheel and dashed up Chapel street, bringing very strongly to mind Sheridan's ride.

Coming events cast their shadows before and as the year grew older a long, black shadow began to encroach on our clear horizon. Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Pathology each with its own particular shade, nearer and nearer; then the final struggle and the anxious wait for the little envelopes containing message of joy or sorrow. We packed our trunks full of books that we persuaded ourselves we would study during the summer, some hearty handshakes and goodbyes and we separated, cheered by the thought that when we met again it would be as Seniors.

J. STIRLING LOOMIS.



Senior Year

"The best doctors in the world are Doctor Diet,
Doctor Quiet and Doctor Merryman."

—SWIFT.

The task of writing history might have been a pleasure to Gibbon, but the writing of history which is yet prophecy would be more than a task to anyone, unless it be Voltaire, who, it was said, invented history. To accomplish the task I have before me will be to partake of the pleasure of the former and to infringe upon the rights of the latter.

This must suffice as a preface to the History of the Senior Year at the Yale Medical School. The class motto, which is an ally of the golden rule, is as follows:

"I will do others as I have been done,
And I will dun others as I have not been dun."

The present Senior Class began its existence as a body of medical students nearly three years ago. It was then a sort of a hybrid animal, so to speak, whose tail was made up of two-year sharks from the biologico-academico department of Yale; its body was a combination of ordinary mortals from this mundane sphere; and its head was composed of the *genus homo*, as Milton puts it, "Enflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and famous to all ages." Of course such a specimen could not remain long intact in the Yale Medical School and it was decided to get rid of this monstrosity as speedily as possible. So the Faculty decided to appoint a committee of three to make a tour through Bartholow's therapeutics to find out what the treatment should be. The committee finally reported that the optimist Bartholow advised the use of every drug except cerium oxalate and that that might be used as a last resort. He recommended, however, painting with tincture of iodine and giving drop doses of tincture nucis vomicæ in cherry laurel water. The Faculty decided more vigorous measures were necessary, so adopted the following plan of treatment for those biologico-academico sharks:

R

Dermæ ovis, q. s.

F. in emplastra No. 35.

Sig. Take by degrees.

This treatment was sufficient to get rid of the tail of this unfortunate animal.

A very thorough examination was given in June last and it was ascertained that those unfortunates who made up the body of this aforesaid animal passed away as they did not pass. It was learned that the pathology of their cases was due to "nutmeg" liver, owing no doubt to their long residence in Connecticut. The tail and body being disposed of, the head still remains and, tape-worm like, is the essential part of the animal.

This brings us to Thursday, October seventh, Eighteen hundred and Ninety-seven, when we assemble for the first time as a Senior Class of the Yale Medical School. We look around us and see no new faces and note that some familiar ones are absent. It is simply a matter of history repeating itself. Those absent ones drew unlucky numbers in the June exams. and the wheel of fortune played them false. We are Seniors! What an ominous sound that name has. It sets us dreaming and we have visions of the past. No longer shall we climb the wooden steeples to the room which savors of its host to get entwined among the brachial plexus and learn how much ice trigonometry cuts, when we know two sides of Scarpa's triangle but can't find the other. No longer shall we listen to the test-tube quartet in the Chemical Laboratory. No longer shall Pflüger's laws with reasons make us break the Ten Commandments, nor shall we know why a man should strike out on a simple muscle curve. These vague and perplexing problems no longer vex us. We have other worlds to conquer and new leaves to turn over in the dictionary of medicine. We have clinics to heel and new pictures to look at. Pædiatrics, Orthopædics, Gynecology, such high sounding words as these meet our gaze. It is said that one of our sharks who had been assigned at the beginning of the year to the pædiatric clinic, showed up for a week at the orthopædic before he found out his mistake and then in a shark-like manner he threw up the job.

We get to know each other better as time rolls along, until one day it seems as if the times were out of joint. This was the day of the class meeting for the election of class officers. What occurred at that family gathering has already gone down to posterity, so it is needless for me to portray that fiery spectacle.

It has been rumored that Poli has arranged with the American Cinematograph Company for the exclusive production of that animated scene to be given annually at his Wonderland Theater for the benefit of the Senior classes of the Medical School, in order that they

may see exactly how a class election should be held. Tom Reed should have been there to get pointers from Frank Heery, who knew the constitution and by-laws backwards and was advance agent for a revised *edition de luxe* at five cents a copy. And there was Nolan, who objected to every thing that was done, even to adjournment. And Bill Hogan, who wanted to lay everything and everybody on the table. And there was Bill Cannon with pebbles in his mouth, Demosthenes like, ready to transfix the crowd with his oratorical pauses.

The officers, as previously agreed upon, were elected; the usual committees have been appointed; the comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," is finished, and the world moves on as usual.

After the return from the Christmas holidays the Class gets down to work and some very soon get up again. We rub up against the Dispensary patients to get the dirt off and get a bird's-eye view of this sick and wicked world. We are introduced to the twin sisters, staphylococcus and streptococcus, and their brother "Jonnie," and learn the import of that old proverb, "You are judged by the company you keep."

With a Sherlock Holmes' sagacity we learn to diagnose a man's trouble by the hairs that are not on his head or by the kind of wheals that he has.

The types of Dispensary patients are as varied as those of Dickens. Some have very taking ways about them, similar to that artist servant of Mark Twain who took pictures and anything else he could lay his hands on. One of the aforesaid artists having an eye for antique apparel walked—or possibly ran—off with the class President's coat. One weary Willie, who was way-worn and hungry, asked our pious "Bunt"—so it was reported—for something to eat. "Du Bo" took him over to Thompson's bakery and gave Willie a piece of bread, saying: "This I give not for my sake, nor for your sake, but for Christ's sake." Weary Willie handed it back to "Bunt" and said: "Not for my sake, nor for your sake, but for God's sake put some butter on it."

The backbone of Winter has sustained a compound fracture; the insurance has been collected on the life of the snow-ball and handed over to the owners of the windows which have also been relieved of their panes. The annual sign of Spring appears from the Dean's office: "The students are requested to avoid walking over the lawn." A beautiful and delicate fence of woven wire, giving it the appearance of an ununited fracture, prevents the students from walking on the lawn. And thus the grass may grow.

Everybody is now busy studying for hospital exams, and serving on the various clinics. The instruction is very good in the majority of the clinics but is subnormal in some others. The surgical clinic is probably the most interesting to the majority of the class. A remarkable case of the year was that of a boy fourteen years of age having characteristic symptoms and giving the cause of his troubles, the lifting of a heavy box.

For all such troubles we have learned to use the alphabetical treatment—that is to say, give the A B C mixture and charge an X. The Gynecological Clinic has plenty of patients. This may be due to the following notice which I saw on the black board when I began my service: "Trading stamps given here." We open up this course as is the custom in America, with bivalves, and close with ichthyol and glycerine. We take our turns by twos and rusticate in sky parlor by day and night awaiting the cry for help to usher into this wicked world some innocent babe. We sleep with our watches under our pillows that we may get accustomed to the characteristic "tic-tac" sound of the foetal heart-beat. We fill out two birth certificates and feel that we are at last doctors.

The next clinic that claims our service is the eye. This is probably the largest attended clinic in the school. Here the alphabetical treatment is also used and the principal of these are Yo and Zn. We try our artistic skill with the blue stick for granular lids and the result is so touching that it brings tears to the eyes of our sympathetic patients.

Our next introduction is to otitis media purulenta chronica and other aural diseases. It is said that Eugene Debs on his recent visit to New Haven was attracted to our clinic as he had heard that our next lecture was about the classical methods of "blowing up your patients." When he learned what the methods of Valsalva and Pulitzer were, he went away in disgust.

I never knew the value of salt water until I served on this clinic. It seemed to be used in every trouble and the correct way of using it is: "R. A tablespoonful of salt in a tumbler of water. Signa: Gargle half of it and snuffle the balance. Come around again next week." Iodol snuff was the other remedy used in this clinic.

In the skin clinic we entered a new field; the big foreign names of the different diseases nearly gave us stridulus laryngismus as we tried to speak them for the first time. There was one familiar old face that we had seen elsewhere and had known as "Old Uncle Si." Here we learned the value of unguentum hydrargyri ammonati in

discouraging the growth of bugs, and that furunculosis was nothing but a boil.

Many other clinics did we serve, but space will not permit us to relieve ourselves of all we learned at these various places.

Now, let us pause for a few moments and look back upon the scenes that have marked this medical drama. The actors have been many. Eddie and his Armenian *protégé*, Arshag, have caused us much mirth. Pugnacious Perk has oftentimes made us feel his presence. The Frenchman with tooth-pick back of his ear and curly locks back of his head was a familiar figure. The battery of the bandaging base-ball club—Pete Ray and Nolan—have broken training as well as all the windows in the neighborhood of the Dispensary.

And now the curtain falls upon the scenes of the past three years, and when it rises again the drama of life will be enacted. We are entering upon the noblest of professions, then let us make it the noblest, keeping ever in mind as a harbinger of success that beautiful stanza of Kipling:

“And only the Master shall praise us,
And only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working,
And each in his separate star,
Shall draw the thing as he sees it
For the God of things as they are.”

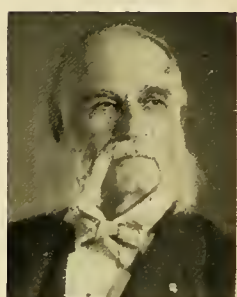
HARRY GOLDSBOROUGH WATSON.



MOSES C. WHITE, M.D.
THOMAS H. RUSSELL, M.D.
OLIVER T. OSBORNE, M.D.

WILLIAM H. CARMALT, M.D.
HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D.
HARRY B. FERRIS, M.D.

JAMES CAMPBELL, M.D.
JOHN S. ELY, M.D.
GRAHAM LUSK, PH.D.



LOUIS S. DEFOREST, M.D.
CHARLES J. BARTLETT, M.D.
SAMUEL B. ST. JOHN, M.D.

HENRY L. SWAIN, M.D.
WILLIAM H. BREWER, PH.D.
HENRY FLEISCHNER, M.D.

BENJ. A. CHENEY, M.D.
HENRY P. STEARNS, M.D.
ARTHUR N. ALLING, M.D.

The Faculty

While not generally considered as courteous to criticise our friends nor respectful to pass opinions upon our betters, it is still generally understood that every man in a position of authority must expect to receive a certain amount of criticism from those subject to his decrees. The character of this criticism depends upon two important factors—namely, the personal characteristics of the man and the mental calibre of the mass. And this being true, we think that the most striking illustration of the superior mental calibre of the Class of '98 is the high opinion held by the greater part of the class of their Professors and Instructors, individually and collectively. Who of us who does not remember how as timid Freshmen we ran against the stone wall of Anatomy, and might have given up discouraged had not our kind preceptor with the rarest patience and skill shown us how to take the wall apart, morsel by morsel and piece by piece, and then restore each fragment to its proper place, keeping in our minds the relation of each constituent to its fellows. Green also in our memories is the weary though patient smile with which our Professor of Chemistry would begin to explain for the twentieth time that a "normal solution is one which contains in grams per liter, etc." Nor have we forgotten how he first won our admiration when in generating hydrogen gas in a bell jar, and showing us the yellow hydrogen flame the latter snapped back through the tube, igniting the gas, whereupon an explosion followed which resulted in the shattering of the jar and our nervous systems, and how the Dean, although cut on the hand by a fragment of flying glass, never so much as winked an eye-lid but, looking up, remarked pleasantly: "Well, gentlemen, we found the hydrogen?"

Of our Professor of Physiology the opinions of the class are many and varied, which is usually the case when mortal man seeks to penetrate those mysteries which are beyond his ken, but outside of his classroom it has never come to our ears that anyone has been treated by him save with the most polite and kindly consideration.

And as we climb onward up the ladder of science ever aided by a strong and willing hand, where now and then we find the rungs too far apart we make our way into No. 3 Medical Hall—the domain of the awe-inspiring Professor of Surgery, affectionately yclept, "Bill," by his admiring class. This gentleman is to us the epitome of everything that is admirable in the profession for he is a Surgeon and now

all of us would be surgeons, never having had one of those awful experiences of putting the knife in the wrong place, which must come sometimes in the experience of everyone who elects this branch of the profession. At first he "holds us with his glittering eye," but later we come to find that his smile is as kindly as his frown severe, and he is always ready to help the man whom he thinks is trying his best to help himself.

Dear to our hearts, also, is our Professor of Therapeutics, and long will we remember the benevolent smiles with which he was wont to watch the puerile efforts of his companions to prompt the man reciting in this, his hour of need, and finally, growing bored, his remark to the effect that he didn't object to prompting, but if prompt we must, for goodness sake to do it in a less elementary manner, and not so loudly as to disturb the invalid who was trying to sleep next door. Prompting in his recitations always was a farce. The only man to be deceived was the one who thought he was being credited with a favorable recitation, and he sometimes must have his doubts.

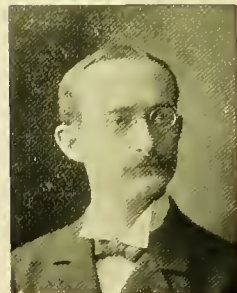
But if we were to dwell upon the admirable qualities of all of the gentlemen connected with the school at whose hands we have received kindnesses during our course, it would be necessary to eliminate many of the less pleasant although necessary articles of this book. There are still some, however, whom we cannot pass lightly by. Dr. Bartlett and the interesting work in which he has assisted us in the "Bug Lab.;" Dr. White and his interesting anecdotes of medico-legal experience; Dr. Cheney, who invited us to a series of "smokers" in No. 3, where we were duly initiated into some of the more abstruse intricacies of the oldest science in the world; of Dr. Lindsley our class has but a kindly recollection, but to his successor, Dr. Ely, we are under many obligations. And last, but by no means least, must we pay our parting respects to Dr. James Campbell, for whom our affection is only equalled by our respect for his ability. Everybody loves a person who can make a laugh, and if our affection for Dr. Campbell is in proportion to the extent to which we have enjoyed his witticisms he must come very near being the most popular professor in the school. But popularity with a class is an uncertain element, as a professor's strongest adherent might in a few moments become but a luke-warm partisan through the perverted interpretation of a professor's remark.

In closing this brief and unsatisfactory article it is our wish to tender in behalf of the Class our thanks for the many favors received in the past at the hands of their professors.

Class of '98—

I propose—

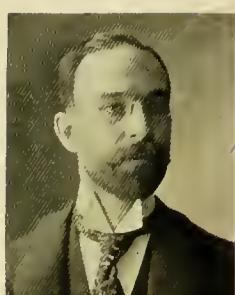
Gentlemen of the
Our Faculty.



CHARLES A. TUTTLE, M.D.
WARREN A. SPALDING,
LOUIS B. BISHOP, M.D.

LEONARD W. BACON, M.D.
WILLIAM H. PARKER, B.S.
CHARLES D. PHELPS, M.D.

RALPH A. McDONNELL, M.D.
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AMBROSE K. BRENNAN, M.D. FRED'K W. PIRRITTE, M.D. ERNST H. ARNOLD, M.D.



FREDERICK N. SPERRY, M.D.
 THOMAS F. YOUNG, M.D.
 CLIFFORD W. KELLOGG, M.D.

JOSEPH A. COOKE, M.D.

WILLIAM F. VERDI, M.D.
 HENRY F. KLENKE, M.D.
 EDWARD F. MCINTOSH, M.D.



YALE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Educational

"Cognoscimus ut jaciamus."

Though Dr. Ferris has often told our Class that intellectual ability is not measured so much by the total quantity of brain matter in a given space as by the quality of these cerebral cells; nevertheless it is difficult to convince a majority of us that we do not know more than any class yet graduated from the Yale Medical School, for by actual count of cortical centers, Ninety-eight surpasses all others.

Many reasons are given as to why we chose to make Yale the mother of our professional life. And while a few were influenced by a previous residence in New Haven most of us came here on account of the University's reputation. Cobb came because "It is the best theoretical school." Nolan says his reason was that "Many practitioners, graduates of Harvard, Yale and many other Medical Schools considered it to be as good as, and in some respects better than, any other school in the country." Markoe wished to have his degree of "M.D." mean something, and Parker came for the one purpose of making a reputation for the school. Rowland answers, "Because I heard Parker and Brainard were going there."

Aside from an occasional temporary regret at exam. time or when we received an unexpected "cut," no one has regretted his course at Yale. We came here for work and there is no doubting the statement that we found it—in fact, we feel too much has been crowded into the three years' course, and so heartily endorse the new four-year curriculum. Indeed, O'Donnell is extreme enough to advocate the addition of two years more. However, it is quite evident that three years is all too short a time for a man to devote to preparing for his degree in medicine, even if he has already taken an undergraduate course in Biology; for the theoretical side of the instruction must be gone through hurriedly while the practical part is absolutely slighted. So in lengthening the course of the Yale Medical School the Faculty have simply given fresh evidence of their determination to keep in the front rank of progress.

The school's strongest point is its "system of instruction whereby the students come in touch with the heads of the various departments" (Rowland). The "thoroughness of the course" is Sellew's idea of its strong point, and O'Donnell thinks it lies in "the exams.,

which are fair, square and hard—covering well the work." Cannon says the school has no strongest point, as it is well balanced; but other members contend that the dissecting-room should win the "strength contest."

A great many men believe that the Medical School's "greatest need" is more money for the extension of the school itself and for the erection and equipment of a new Dispensary in connection with it. Other ideas on the subject are: a "dignified Senior Class;" "knead dough;" also a *short* course of lectures by Cobb on "How a Medical Student can make himself understood by the laity."

In comparing this with the Medical Departments of other universities—all points carefully considered—we rank our own school as equal to any. Harvard, Physicians and Surgeons, Johns Hopkins and University of Pennsylvania, are conceded to be our greatest rivals.

Parker claims our Class is a most cosmopolitan crowd, so this fact may account for the great scattering of votes on most of the questions pertaining to the various studies and professors. Fifteen men consider that the first year was hardest, and fourteen think the same of Senior year. A few are of the opinion that one year is just as hard as another.

Eight of us have found it harder to recite to Dr. Osborne than to anyone else; seven have stood in greatest fear of Dr. Cheney, but Hungerford and Markoe have had difficulty in reciting to any of the instructors.

Dr. White received fifteen votes and Dr. Campbell seven as being the one to whom it was easiest to recite.

Dr. Ferris received a majority of the votes cast for the favorite professor, and Drs. Bartlett, Osborne, Ely and Lusk were also mentioned.

Our best teacher is, in the minds of fifteen, Dr. Ferris, eight naming Dr. Ely, seven Dr. Bartlett and four Dr. Osborne.

Dr. Carmalt's Surgical Clinic is the most interesting to sixteen of our number, though the Dermatological, Ophthalmological, Gynecological and Medical Clinics all have their "heelers."

Physiology has given us more trouble than any other one subject; still, Surgery, Anatomy and Pathology, have puzzled our memories to no small degree.

It has required the least effort to acquire our knowledge of *Materia Medica*, with Medicine standing second. Medicine is also believed to be the most valuable subject, receiving ten votes; Therapeutics, six; Anatomy, five, and Physical Diagnosis, three votes.

Osler heads the list as being the best medical writer, with Park, Gray and Lusk following in the order named.

"Gray's Anatomy," "Park's Surgery" and "Osler's Medicine" each received nine votes for the best text-book we have used.

The following men intend to take post-graduate courses: Hurst, Loomis, Parker, Rowland, Porter and Brainard. And of these all except Loomis will probably go abroad for further study.

A list of those who hope to receive hospital appointments sooner or later includes Billings, Brainard, Bunting, Cobb, Cohane, Dundon, English, Guilshan, Hine, Hulseberg, Hungerford, Hurst, Loomis, Markoe, Nolan, O'Donnell, Perkins, Porter, Ray, Rowland, Sellev and Tyler.

Although a greater part of the class anticipate making a specialty of some branch of medicine, few of us have as yet reached any decision in the matter. However, O'Donnell, Hulbert, Cobb, Cohane, Dundon, Loomis and Perkins fully expect to become surgeons. Markoe and Billings will devote themselves to internal medicine. Cannon ardently hopes to succeed as a masseur of athletes, Guilshan an obstetrician, Delmas a gynecologist, Hurst and Brainard neurologists, and Parker, O'Connell and Margosian have made up their minds to become ophthalmologists. Not a few will become general practitioners—and yet some one has said that "Time is generally the best doctor."

But we are still at the very threshold of our education for experience is soon to be appointed our teacher, and whatever joy we feel at the problems already solved, it is all-important "to bear in mind that to-day's work is necessary in keeping yesterday's success from proving a failure."

CLIFFORD BREWSTER BRAINARD.



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SINCE FOUNDATION.

FOUNDED NOVEMBER, 1894. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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Yale Medical Journal

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" In the Neolithic Age savage warfare did I wage
For food and fame and two-toed horses' pelt;
I was singer to my clan in that dim, red dawn of Man,
And I sang of all we fought and feared and felt.
Here's my wisdom for your use, as I learned it when the moose
And the reindeer roared where Paris roars tonight:
There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays,
And every single one of them is right.

—KIPLING.

There is nothing in life that falls to one's lot to do, which every man one meets in the street cannot do better. Personally, we should not mind that, if it ended there. Unfortunately, most of them go to the trouble of telling us so, which is unkind at the least. They tell us how things ought to be done, and how *they* would do them. As a matter of fact, we have observed that they never do. Probably the World is too knowing to give them the chance. They never do anything. And we commend the world for its discretion. This is for the benefit of critics in general, and incidentally of my own who may read this article. Also for the class "kicker."

In the days of germ theories of disease, kathode rays and the cinematograph, we are taught that every effect has its cause. And it is considered fashionable in dealing with any subject whatever to first find its cause. Failing that, invent one, and take a seat in the

audience while a newspaper controversy wrangles over it. Probably this will decide to its own satisfaction that the effect was not the effect but the cause, and therefore that as there was no effect there was no cause. This is logic. In Medicine we seek the cause first, last and all the time, excepting of course, the interests we devote now and again to the pleasing relaxation of amateur bill collecting.

Diligent search has been made for the causes underlying the birth of the *Yale Medical Journal*. But unsuccessfully. The early annals of New England from the landing of the "Mayflower," and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, are both strangely reticent on the question. We have even failed to discover a precedent for it, and not a solitary ancestor has come forth to show us the whereabouts of its genealogical tree. Men without ancestors and enterprises without precedent are both liable to labor under somewhat of a disadvantage. The world is prone to ignore them, or at least throw doubt upon their respectability.

The *Journal's* life activity was first made manifest some four years ago. Rumor (which is generally a calumny) has it that its original capital and stock in trade was a pair of editorial shears and a pot of mucilage, but that later, as the wisdom and erudition of the State discovered this new outlet, a waste-paper basket of capacious proportions was added, together with a clause as to "stamps for return." We have also heard hints of an occasional editorial banquet, which may be taken as indicating no small degree of prosperity. This was before our day. The *Journal*, as we see from this account, is but young, but its period of swaddling clothes and tooth-cutting was unusually abbreviated, and it is reported that on at least one or two occasions unmistakable signs of wisdom teeth have been detected. It had its own way to make in the world, and it has made it so far with very vigorous strides. Its pages have come to be quoted by the foremost journals of the country, and the vitality of its exchange list is evidenced by its ability in keeping the reading-room supplied with current periodicals despite the curious ideas prevalent in the lower classes as to the use of such literature. We will not pause to discuss whether this craving for easily-destructible reading matter is the particular long-felt want which the *Journal* was designed to fill. The appearance of the reading-room is, however, considered by experts as confirmatory.

Of the *Journal* itself we need to speak but little, it is too familiar, and is itself its best spokesman. It holds a somewhat unique position, for not only is it a school paper as such, but it is also the only

medical journal (or was until very recently) in the State, and its mission in life is therefore two-fold. The aim has been to make it as representative as possible both of the school and State and at the same time to place it in the front rank by its original articles and departments dealing with Medical Progress. Many of its articles, most of them we might say, are by men of national reputation, and the majority of the rest are from writers and investigators from this State, it being desired to show preference to contributors in those sections in which the *Journal* circulates and reaches public thought.

The Editorial Board of the *Journal* is composed of five men, usually selected from the Junior Class; though by a recent amendment, the Second Year men are also eligible. The system of election is strictly a competitive and merit one, depending upon the work done for the paper. From these five men a chairman with control of the reading matter, and a business manager to conduct the financial part of the enterprise, are selected. Each of the other editors has his own department, though one and all endeavor to get material for other departments no less than for the one under their special care.

Of the utility of the *Journal* its success from the beginning is the best evidence. It is the mouthpiece of a large section of the country centering in the Yale Medical School, and it stands to reason that not the least of its accomplishments is the fostering of a distinctly Yale school of thought, in which Yale methods of thoroughness and originality are encouraged and flourish, influencing to no small degree the current trend of public thought.

Another Yale publication has shown us the way to greatness, and it is for the *Yale Medical Journal* to take that place in the Medical world which the *Yale Review* has already taken in the Economic. Towards this goal it is moving with steady strides. It can lay claim to no mushroom growth; it has passed through no period of boom with close-following depression; it is growing, gaining ground slowly but steadily, but so surely that no foot of it will ever be lost. The *Journal* is and always will be a tribute of the unselfishness of the Yale medical student and graduate alike in their love for their Alma Mater, insomuch as it is mainly through their efforts that it is carried on. The student during his course writes and works for it, obtaining original articles from those he may know, and in after life he continues to send to it reports of interesting cases which have come under his own experience or those of his colleagues in whatever part of the country he may be. The relationship of the *Journal* and the School is too intimate to allow of a discussion relating

to the benefits which each is able to confer upon the other. The school possesses the advantages accruing from the existence of an almost official organ. The *Journal* reaps untold compensatory advantage from having behind it the resourceful talent of a whole faculty, the like of which the editorial board of no paper can duplicate.

As Freshmen we were inclined to look down upon the *Journal* and subscribe with haughty condescension as a sacrifice to the deity of our Alma Mater. But as the months fly by we rise toward the point of understanding and being interested in our profession, with prospect of diplomas before us, we insensibly begin more and more to turn towards the *Journal* for instruction and interest.

Later, when we are out in the World, we begin to realize the position the *Journal* really holds in binding together and making continuous the growth of Yale thought. The links that bind the least forgetful of us with the past are all too few. The rush and hurry of the World ever tend to drive from our head thoughts of the school life we have left behind. The few links that remain become to us then all the more valuable—priceless. And we gladly turn towards those who shall voice the school thought of To-morrow; to those of us for whom it is a recollection of Yesterday, bringing up to ears deafened with the World's din many a sweet whisper and dim picture of the struggles and friendships in the shadows of the old New Haven elms.

The World calls us in all directions. We scatter to the four winds of Heaven, as other classes have done before us and ever must; but we still have with us something to keep us in touch with what is common to us all, some word of those, younger in the world's battle, who are following in the well-loved paths we trod, and going forth to carry with them wherever they may go that thoroughness, and force of character and integrity which, with much more, goes to the formation of the "Yale Spirit." What we had in common when we came to Yale God alone knows. But Yale has moulded us, one and all, and to-day each of us somewhere bears the stamp she has given us as our right, our share in that priceless inheritance of which no man shall deprive us. And that we may look back and keep sacred the traditions of our Alma Mater and learn that, when we are gone, others with the same traditions and same moulding will come to take our place and carry on our work, we have—the *Yale Medical Journal*.

JULIUS H. HURST.

Social

As a candidate for a degree is examined at the end of his course in what he has learned, or supposed to have learned, during his connection with the institution, so now the class as a whole is undergoing a thorough and comprehensive *exposé* of its good qualities, its bad qualities, its peculiarities and its commonplaces.

The organization has been viewed in many lights, as an actor on the stage is shown in many colors by the unseen man in the gallery. It is not my duty here to set down how many of Ninety-eight will be a credit to their class or how many will have a \$10,000 practice five years hence; would that I could predict that for each and every one.

One would not think for a moment, were he to see the straggling line of medical students that can be seen wending its way down York street on week-day mornings just before nine o'clock, that among that sombre throng of sober-faced young men were lights that shine, and that most brilliantly, in the social world. And yet not all, not all; some have passed through, either from choice or necessity; some fain would enter and stand on the threshold, gazing earnestly and waiting perchance for some one to give them a push or until they can muster up their failing courage. Others there are who are in the "swim," and what a commonplace word to convey so great a meaning?

If you should happen to ask a member of Ninety-eight if he went into society in New Haven, he would look at you in a disdainful manner and say that "his work in the Medical School allowed him no time to waste in such frivolities." And doubtless there are many that sincerely mean what they say. However, I think it can safely be said that there is hardly a member of the class who some time or other during his course in medicine has not donned glittering raiment and issued forth to enjoy himself of an evening with ten pages of Gray or twenty of Osler staring him in the face. How many times has some one fallen into a peaceful doze in the class-room with dance music ringing in his ears, and his head filled with schemes of economy so that he may be able to purchase that Yale pin he had promised, when suddenly he is rudely awakened by a voice calling his name; instinctively rising to his feet, like a soldier fighting in a lost cause he faces the question:

"Mr. A——, what can you say of the pathology of this disease?"

A —— (blinking like an owl in the daytime): "Well; at—at—at." (Wonders what in the d—the disease can be.) It finally being whispered behind him, catching at a straw he murmurs something about "proliferation of the celis."

"Yes" (from the smiling Prof.); "and anything else?"

Nothing else being forthcoming and the situation becoming embarrassing for both Prof. and other members of the class, the Prof. commences giving some statements from the text-book regarding the discoveries at the Montreal General Hospital that happily consumes the rest of the hour, A—— watching him meanwhile as a child does a steam engine. One of us having a similar experience might swear to forego all social enjoyment and devote all his time to the study of his profession.

But social pleasures are not all retribution, as those of us who have attended the "Prom." can testify. Many good times of this nature that a Yale man has before, during and after his college course, but not many will he reckon in his memory of hours spent in gaiety and pleasure that can compare with the hours spent in dancing in the Second Regiment Armory on the night of a Junior Prom. I will not attempt a description of how the Freshman strives in the mad rush for salad and ice-cream in the gallery, or the Senior talks to a maid in some corner and convinces her that the next name on her program has left or cannot be found. There are also pleasant little gatherings at which only two are present—you and the girl. It must be confessed that these are more popular in Senior year. Coming home from the evening meal you start to shave, of course in a hurry, and swear when the razor draws blood at the first stroke. Then finding that you have no shirts or collars that can possibly be worn you put on some of your room-mate's, and finally, being dressed, you decide that his hat is the more fitting of the two. On the way you borrow a cane and thus equipped you arrive at the house and ring the bell, at the same time wondering how you can possibly smell of iodoform. After waiting fifteen minutes to half an hour in the parlor the cause of the delay trips in with, "Why, how do you do, Mr. ——; or should I say Dr.——?" At which you mumble some incoherent sentence that is cut short by her asking if you know a Mr. So-and-so (she has forgotten his name), and then describes a composite photograph of every man in the Medical School. In the course of the evening her mother drops in and asks you:

1. Is this your first year?

2. Do you enjoy your work?
3. Where do you expect to practice?
4. How large is the Medical School?

And so forth. All of these questions you try to answer with a smile. She then tells you in a patronizing tone of a nephew of her's who graduated from some Freshwater University out West. "Clarence stood very high in his class, I am told; he took a prize in something, I think." You smile and wish that "Clarence" might run up against that last Physiology exam. you took. Pretty soon you say good-night and return to your room, half wishing you had remained at home and studied; anyway, you will get a good night's rest and work like a Trojan on the morrow. Then picking up a novel you read into the small hours.

Besides the evenings spent in gatherings at which the fair sex are present there are hours of leisure spent by the student with a few of his especial friends that will long be remembered with a sense of pleasure. It is raining without and not at all inviting. Very likely, too, you would have hard work collecting much money from the company. There is a fire burning on the hearth and tobacco in the bowls of several pipes and at the extremities of cigarettes. The air is thick with smoke and conversation.

"Is Poli's any use this week?"

"Bum," is the answer.

"Who's got a match?"

No one being the possessor of one, the speaker tears off a piece of newspaper and gets a light from the fire. The conversation continues in this fitful style, the course of study, professors, future plans and prospects being favorite subjects of discussion. How many air castles for future successes have been erected in the minds of the budding M.D., only to be dispelled on the morrow when he is "flunked" on some easy question in the class-room. With what a mixture of pride and uncertainty do we escort members of the family about New Haven when they come to spend the day with us. Never did the Medical School Buildings seem so small or the hallway so dirty as then. We exhibit with pride the chemical laboratories and Dr. Lusk's private laboratory, wondering at their lack of interest to the visitors. The dissecting room, however, is the trump card; its gruesome mysteriousness is reflected on us and makes us seem more than mortal, certainly in our own eyes.

Doubtless nearly every one who reads this will wonder why his favorite form of social enjoyment has not been mentioned. You

must pity the writer for being a stranger to it. Remember that pleasure, like fire, is a good servant but a bad master. Don't get engaged just before graduation or married just after, unless the girl is rich. Here's to wishing that we may all meet at the alumni dinner on Commencement Day.

JULIUS STIRLING LOOMIS.



Politics

"If I chance to talk a little wild, forgive me."

—SHAKESPEARE.

When the celebrated showman, the late P. T. Barnum, said that "The American people liked to be humbugged," he must have had in mind that delightful game—Politics. While this is probably a somewhat pessimistic view of the political art and would seem to indicate that the holder thereof had at some time or other been a defeated candidate I hasten to assure you that this is not so. Nor am I alone in entertaining this opinion. Several of my brother Seniors in answer to the question, "What are your politics?" answered, "All politicians are alike to me." Another summed up his opinion of politics in a story, but as the yarn is very old it is with some misgivings that I present it to you. However, you will kindly vent your anger on the story-teller, Charles A. Rider, and I will repeat it as he gave it to me:

"Two descendants of the Emerald Isle went game hunting one balmy day in September. After a long and tiresome hunt through the woods one of them spied a wild cat quite a distance off. Quickly raising his rifle he shot at the cat. His intentions were better than his aim, however, and instead of killing the animal, he only wounded him. Furious with anger, the cat bounded toward his enemies. One of the hunters, seeing the anger, quickly shinned up a convenient tree; the other had started up another nearby tree when the cat pounced upon him and pulled him down. Then began a terrible struggle between wild cat and man. In the thickest of the fight the man up the tree yelled down: 'Pat! Pat! Do yez want me to go down and help yez catch him?' Quick as a flash the man below groaned back: 'No, no! Come down and help me let him go!'" By way of explanation Charles says that the man who "tackled" the wild cat represents the American people and the wild cat represents the party in power, be it "Republican" or "Democrat," "Goo-Goo" or "Hoo-Doo."

From the foregoing one can see that the bright side of Politics is not evident to all of the Class of Ninety-eight. However, I think that there is some good political material in our Class. Certain it is that

there is a great diversity of political beliefs held by my classmates. In answer to a series of questions bordering on politics propounded to us by the editors of the "Yale Medical Annual," these beliefs have been brought out. These answers have been entrusted to me by the editors with the understanding that I try and weave them into this "talk on politics." Now, politics is played differently by different people at different times and differently by the same people at different times. Hence, it behooves me to confine myself distinctly to that branch of politics that leads to the White House, when writing up the political history of the Class of Ninety-eight, if I would avoid international complications. In support of this statement I will tell you that among us are two of England's sons; one each from France and Turkey; several "Germans," and a few "Indians," and last but not least, one from Bridgeport.

The political specific gravity of our Class is as follows: Republicans, eighteen; Democrats, fifteen; Prohibitionists, two; Socialist, one; Anarchist, one; Kleptomaniac, one; total, thirty-eight. Out of the total number but twenty have ever voted, the remainder have either expected war with Spain, and by not becoming voters hoped to escape being called upon to shoulder a musket, or else are waiting for inducements. At any rate, be they voters or non-voters, and be their political beliefs what they may, I think that when I tell you some of the suggestions which they have made as to "how to elevate politics" and "how to meet our country's greatest need" that you will agree with me that we have among us some good timber for a Presidential cabinet. According to the above figures the two great political parties command thirty-three out of thirty-eight votes. There are among them "Gold Democrats," "Gold Republicans," "Silver Republicans," and "Silver Democrats," and some who would be satisfied with a respectable amount of either "silver" or "gold" and be a Democrat or a Republican, whichever they thought would win.

When a man links himself to either of the two great parties he does not attract so much attention as when he boldly comes out and styles himself a "Prohibitionist," or a "Socialist," etc. Finding that there were a few of our number who had adopted the teachings of these lesser political creeds and enrolled themselves under their particular banners, I set out to find the reason why. Whether I was successful you can determine.

You all remember those marked copies of the *Squeak* which you received, wherein New Haven was vividly portrayed as a mammoth "beer garden" and Bacchanalian revelries on the part of the students

were considered to be more numerous than germs in an abundant culture. Of course you do. Well, I do not know whether the *Squeak* was the source of infection, but, be that as it may, certain it is that we now have two classmates who claim to be Prohibitionists. Philip DuBois Bunting is one of the two whose political belief suffered rapid metamorphosis coincidentally with his reception of the "marked copies." Now, "Bunt." hasn't been out a single night and this is the first newspaper he has read since he struck Yale, so he can't be blamed much for believing those fairy tales on college life at Yale. It is hard to understand, though, why "Bill" Cannon suddenly became such an enthusiastic "cold water" man. "Bill" says "cold water is perfectly normal" and that he is right at home in the party. But "Bill" must explain why he so suddenly left that lecture on "drinking water" not long ago. A very particular friend of "Bill's" who sat near me whispered that "Bill" couldn't stand hearing so much about water.

The Socialistic Labor Party is represented by Wyeth Ray, commonly known as "Pete" or "Genu-varum." In so far as this is a "labor party" Pete is distinctly out of his element, for he never worked. When it comes to that part of their platform in which they want the rich to divide their wealth with those who are not so well off, Pete is "right with them." "Got to get some money some place," Pete says, and what he wants he generally asks for—or takes it without the formality of asking.

During the last Presidential campaign such a mild term as "Anarchist" was considered quite a compliment. Long before then, however, it was noised about "one-fifty York" that "Mack," as he is called, or Terence S. McDermott, as it appears in the catalogue, had Anarchistic tendencies stored up in his highly-developed "speech center." It came about this way. At the end of our Freshman year the day of our Chemistry "exam." was a typical hot and sultry June day. As we gazed at the "chemistry paper" it is safe to say that many of us became suddenly aware that our individual temperatures had risen several degrees beyond that of the weather. The result was that many of us removed our coats for our own comfort. Among those who divested themselves of their superfluous outer garments was "Mack." By so doing "Mack" thereby exposed to view a flaming red shirt—true Anarchistic colors. Since then this incident has been used as an evidence of "Mack's" political tendencies. If "Mack" had only told us what "Park says" on the matter this would not have appeared in print. The other member of the Class who has

separated from the majority is Arthur Hall Dundon, Bridgeport's contribution to the Class of Ninety-eight, Y. M. S. But, Arthur has a hobby of his own. He is trying to form a new political party—the Kleptomaniacs. Legally, such a class of offenders is known, but politically no such party is recognized. Even with all the influence of a member of this famous class back of it I am afraid "Art's" attempt will be a failure, for several reasons, the most prominent of which is that "Art" is too good a kleptomaniac to leave anything for anyone who might follow him. Every member of our class who knows "Art" at all knows this to be true. The "disease" has become chronic on him and he can't help it. How, then, can he expect to have any following when he takes all the spoils!

The Populist Party is alone without a representative in the Class of Ninety-eight. If the reader will turn his attention to the faces that adorn the pages of the "Medical Annual," he will find therein the reason. Not one of us possesses sufficient *vis a tergo* to raise the necessary facial adornments to entitle us to a place in that party. True, several of us have made unsuccessful attempts to cut down shaving expenses by allowing our hirsute appendages unlimited sway, but alas and alack, our total efforts would not afford sufficient playground for a small-sized zephyr. Hurst managed to raise about seventy-two lemon-yellow-colored hairs on his inferior maxilla and then went abroad and had them shaved off. Nobody blamed him for that. He was justified in taking them to the North Pole to get rid of them. "Bill" Markoe's beard stood our severe New England climate just two weeks. Tropic changes set in and the poor thing degenerated and died. J. Stirling Loomis had a fairly respectable showing in this line but it has also succumbed to the tonsorial art. "Mack" has an excuse for a beard every other week. He became desperate for a short time lately and let it rush. All went well until one day he was mistaken in the Dispensary for a patient—it was a typical Oak street beard, hence the mistake. That day he sacrificed his most successful attempt. Watson and Hungerford have also, during their course at Yale, possessed some facial appendages which for want of a better name they used to refer to as beards. But these also have disappeared and as "whiskers" seems to be the pass-word for admission into the great Populist party we must be content without a representation.

Since the last National election, politics, so far as the Class of Ninety-eight is concerned, has been at a monotonous standstill. The abnormal temperature which bothered some of us as the result of a

few heated arguments which we indulged in at that time, has since terminated by lysis and save for the brief campaign which preceded our class election our blood has circulated since that period with a coolness that would reflect seriously upon the thermic condition of the proverbial cucumber. But our class election was the cause of another slight exacerbation, and it, too, has since subsided. Now a class election is always a harbinger of fun, etc., and ours was no exception. Needless to say, it was preceded by the usual number of "caucuses." Every man had a candidate and rumors were more plentiful than "term bills." The fact was demonstrated that among us were some "wire-pullers" of no mean ability, and stump speakers "to burn." Finally, after several sleepless nights election day arrived and found many of us with well-marked, temporary attacks of tachycardia. Room No. 1, the site of former conflicts, was chosen as the battle ground. One by one the party leaders arrived. W. Croker Hogan, C. Platt Rider, J. McKinley Hurst, F. Tammany Nolan, H. Tillman Hungerford, J. Gleason Cohane, W. Bryan Markoe, all were there as were nearly all the other lesser political lights of the class of Ninety-eight. There were but two absentees, and Tyler of Hartford, the man who came "from bad to worse," made noise enough for them. Several times during the proceedings a crisis seemed imminent and was only prevented by the debaters losing their breath. At times the meeting was like a sewing circle—everybody was talking at once. "Mister Chairman," "Point of order," etc., came from every corner. A phonograph could not have caught the "motions," they were made in such quick succession. Speeches galore that would have made Chauncey Depew "*blue*" with envy could he only have heard them. Diplomatic moves on every hand. Tammany in her palmiest days was completely outdone. With a precision that was remarkable an entire slate agreed upon days before was ushered through. History had to record as the result of our days doings the following officers of the Class of Ninety-eight: President, Julius H. Hurst; Vice-President, Joseph J. Guilshan; Secretary, Wyeth E. Ray; Treasurer, Henry C. Rowland.

Among us there is not one whose father or mother has ever held a public office and no member of the Class has ever been so fortunate. We then are pretty free from the office-seeking predisposition. However, some of my classmates, I fear, are hiding their political light under a bushel. As a rule, the political modesty of our Class is alarming. No one volunteered to run the nation, but there were some suggestions made as to "how to elevate politics" and "how to

improve our country's condition," that I think were far beyond my classmate's tender years. Of course mistakes will happen, but if people would take our advice, there would be fewer of them.

Louis Porter thinks that the "country's greatest need" is the medical advice the Class of Ninety-eight will be licensed to dispense after we graduate. Frank Broderick thinks that our government needs a larger army and navy. James Perkins: "Our government needs brave and fearless Representatives who will not tolerate 'fresh' diplomats from abroad." Milton S. Sherwood says: "Another Grover Cleveland is our country's greatest need." Harry G. Watson thinks that our country's greatest need was met when the *Yale Medical Journal* was established. "Our country's greatest need," says Robert C. Sellw, "is three war ships commanded and manned by Yale men. They'll settle the Cuban question." William W. Markoe thinks that the government's greatest need is "more Tammany halls." T. G. O'Connell says: "Another Blaine for Secretary of State is our country's greatest need." Alfred H. Hine: "A regiment composed of foot-ball players to defend the stars and stripes would meet the country's needs." William J. Hogan and Edward E. O'Donnell of Torrington and Ansonia, respectively, thought that that word "country" was aimed directly at them and answered accordingly. "Bill" Hogan says that his part of the country needs a lot of "garden seed" from Washington to help the "poor farmers." "Ed." O'Donnell says: "The country wants 'protection' against 'gold-brick' sellers." "Our country's greatest need is more 'back-bone,' less wire pulling and fewer politicians," according to Joseph J. Guilshan. William R. Munger: "Our country's greatest need is a navy as large as England's." Frank W. Nolan: "Cleaner politics, fewer 'trusts' and better government for the people are some of our country's needs."

Albert E. Cobb is under the impression that politics could be elevated by a well-placed yeast cake. C. L. P. Smith thinks that a Spanish mine if given a chance would have a similar "therapeutic action." Russell Hulbert's solution of the question is, restrict immigration. W. E. Ray thinks that if a law were passed to the effect that none but Doctors of Medicine could hold public office American politics would reach the acme of perfection. Frederick T. Billings wants to see labor and capital combine in the purification of politics. In the event of war with Spain, Richard M. English would make the politicians do the fighting. At the close of war politics would be found to have been thoroughly purified. Clifford B. Brainard was

"not prepared" to answer the question at first, but later on he advised that women should hold all political offices for the sake of purifying politics.

Henry C. Rowland thinks that politics could be purified with a 1-2000 bichloride solution. Is this antiseptic treatment to get rid of "gold bugs," Henry? Heman A. Tyler wisely suggests moving the White House to the top of the most convenient mountain in order to elevate politics. Frank J. Parker's solution of the problem "How to elevate politics" is: "Educate the voters." J. J. Cohane: "Politics seems to 'elevate' the successful office seeker. Why not pass a law against holding an office over one term and give more politicians chance to be 'elevated.' " Arshag Der Margosian says he is not familiar with our style of government, but thinks that politics would be elevated by electing the members of the Class of Ninety-eight to the public offices. Frederick Hulseberg and Julius Hurst have no fault to find with our political methods and no suggestions to offer. Henry E. Hungerford says: "Enforce the election laws and politics will become purified."

On behalf of the class of Ninety-eight I have the honor of presenting to those who control our political destinies the above suggestions and advice. Not being licensed practitioners, nay, not even graduates yet, the advice is given freely—without the suggestion of a fee. Use it if you will, and if you profit thereby, don't forget our "Conscience-fund," later on. As yet I have not made a suggestion, nor have I dealt out any advice. Right here, then, brother Seniors, allow me to say: So long as your circulatory and your respiratory apparatus is in good order and your protoplasmic continuity remains undestroyed, be your political beliefs what they may, don't be ashamed of them. To those of you who have yet to cast your first vote as a citizen, as well as to those who come from foreign lands for an education to "dear old Yale," I would advise you to hasten and become citizens of "Uncle Sam's" domain. Then in 1901 when we assemble to celebrate our Triennial and incidentally to assist in celebrating the University's Bi-Centennial, we can indeed meet upon a common "platform" and unite heartily, and with bosoms full of pride, in our "breckity, kex, coax, coax," for America, for Yale and for the Class of Ninety-eight.

FRANK P. HEERY.

Athletics

There has been a great deal said in regard to athletics interfering with studies while students are pursuing their educational work. I will endeavor to show that we, as doctors—let us hope we all will be—should regard athletics as a helper rather than otherwise.

Among the great questions of to-day is this, How shall children be educated? But when education is spoken of, regard is usually had to the mind or soul as an incorporeal or invisible part of the human being, omitting the visible body.

Let us take another view of this question, namely, the physical education. Children grow mainly through trial and effort. They exhibit brightness and activity; they accomplish more or less as their powers are trained. The question is, "What powers?"

My endeavor will be to make it clear that obedient and skillful muscles exhibit, and are evidences of, a trained and useful brain or mind.

Firstly, then, we assert that skilled muscles are evidences of a trained mind. All muscular action presupposes action of the brain; the more skillful and difficult the movement, so much the more has been done by the brain. The brain sends message after message to the muscle through the nerve. At first the brain action is slow and uncertain, and the muscles move with corresponding lack of speed and certainty. Watch the person learning to play on the piano or violin. The arms and fingers slowly and painfully at first obey the brain command. Soon, however, orders begin to come more rapidly and decidedly; the muscles respond with greater promptness, until finally both parts of the machine—the brain and the muscle—work together with unerring certainty. This is one form of physical training, and it is esteemed highly because it results in pleasing sounds to the hearers. Wonderful, then, is the result to the performer himself who has acquired the power of multiplying his brain to such a wonderful degree with corresponding rapidity of muscular action. The number of combinations necessary to an ordinary performance on the piano is more than a million. Gymnastic exercises show the same results. If, then, we admit the invariable connection between brain and muscular action, we admit that muscular activity means

brain culture. Brain activity is mind activity. The boy or girl who has acquired skill either in boxing, fencing or rowing, displays mind action just as truly as the person who talks or reads or muses. Indeed, to my mind, action will be the better trained by the former than by the latter, because to correct muscular action shows accurate brain action. Those activities, moreover, which produce muscular strength and skill are not only expressions of brain action, but they build up the very parts which are exercised and enable them to achieve larger and better things. Emerson says: "You send your boy to the schoolmaster, but it is the school boys who educate him. He hates the grammar and loves guns, fishing-rods, horses, boats. Well, the boy is right. And you are not fit to direct his bringing up if your theory leaves out his gymnastic training. Archery, cricket, guns, fishing rods, horse and boat, are all educators, liberalizers; so are dancing, dress and street talk."

Secondly. The importance of physical culture was emphasized in the ancient world. Charles Kingsley said of the Greeks: "Their notion of education was to produce the highest type of health—that is, harmony and sympathy and grace in every faculty of mind and body." Their definition of an "ignoramus" was "a man who could neither ride nor swim." The Persians devoted much of their time to the care of the body. Says Herodotus: "From the fifth to their twentieth year the boys are carefully taught three things only—to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth." Plato said: "To train the mind and neglect the body was to produce a cripple." Much evidence of this character might be set before you. The whole course of an ancient training looked toward a sound body, strong in every part, with the clear belief, based upon experience, that the brain began and controlled the general skill and strength thus produced. So far as culture in education is concerned the Greeks have not been surpassed in succeeding ages. They produced literature and works of art which are said to excel the work of modern times. Possibly you may doubt this, but there can certainly be no doubt of the excellence of their physical education and the importance they attached to it. Young men obtained facility of mind action by physical culture. As a result we find among them the greatest orators, the greatest of poets and the first of philosophers.

The lives of many eminent men illustrate the value of physical training. Washington was a man of strong physique, which he carefully cultivated. Bancroft devoted much of his time to athletics. Bryant, perhaps the greatest American poet, was an athlete. Glad-

stone, who at the age of eighty-five, had a strong and steady mind, at twenty was foremost in all athletics. The same was true of Bismarck. The same was said to be true of Cæsar and Alexander. It is not necessary to refer to men thus eminent. The lives of men of our own acquaintance will give us examples much more striking, more near and more valuable because they can be observed. The man whose muscles are knit and firm, who is regular in his physical habits, sensible in his diet, stimulates and cultivates his brain. In every occupation in which he indulges he exhibits the vigor and activity thus built up.

Thirdly. The aim of athletics is pleasurable activity for the sake of recreation and health. Gymnastics engrafts upon athletes discipline for the purpose of securing particular aims; strength of skill, as well as pleasure and health. Gymnastics is the particular phase of the subject which presents features of educational value. Under training the body grows, the muscles harden, the lungs expand, and the brain increases in size and weight. The incidental effects are of great importance. There must be control and effort directed to some particular thing, and so much practice as will produce facility. Where exercise is carried on with others, the temper and disposition of all who engage in them are tested and regulated.

Fourthly. I will now refer to two forms of exercise which illustrate my view. All gymnastics to be attractive and practical, must possess the two elements of fun and honorable contention, and perhaps a third, danger. They should all result in the production of that physical characteristic called courage. The games thus distinguished are, first, lawn tennis; second, football. Both these games are criticised and perhaps deservedly; but the criticism ought to deal with the abuse and not with the sensible use of them. Two of the criticisms upon tennis are, first, that it is babyish; second, that it produces the deformity known as tennis arm. The criticism that it is babyish is weak because this game combines more of the qualities essential for permanent health and the training of the muscles of the body than any other. The only just criticism is that it develops the muscles of the right arm more than those of the left, and if this is fatal then the game must be rejected. But its advantages are that persons of all ages and conditions can play it without injury or excessive weariness. Being a game of skill there is no limit to the proficiency which can be acquired. It can be enjoyed by beginners and is therefore suited as a means of enjoyment to the greatest number possible. But the best of all favorable arguments is that women

can participate in it to the same extent as men. For the last reason it tends towards courtesy and good manners.

The second great game is foot-ball. It has prominent advantages—the hardening of muscles, the sense of responsibility, and the stimulus to the deeds of courage. “Of all our athletic sports,” says Sargent, “foot-ball is the best to test a man physically.” In spite of the accidents attending this game no sport affords better opportunity for vigorous training. Boys and men must receive bruises in their course of life, not of the same nature, perhaps, as those received in a foot-ball game, but they can begin to learn to endure them as they must in years to come. Professor Luther of Trinity College said: “If I am called upon to lead a force of men in defense of my country I want to ride behind a regiment of men who have met and fought, earned victory and suffered defeat on the foot-ball field, and I shall know when I face the foe on equal terms, nothing short of superhuman power can conquer me.” What really matters an occasional bruise when you cultivate in the foot-ball player a toughness of muscle, a presence of mind in sudden danger, a quickness of thought in emergencies, a discretion in the face of overwhelming odds, a quickness of limb and motion, all of which will prevent in after life of a player a thousand fold more accidents than he can possibly meet with on the foot-ball field.

It is time a more generous attitude be shown by the community towards the athletic sports of the colleges and the school. Let us lay aside the time-worn jest that the boy goes to college to learn to row and play ball. According to the appointment lists of Ninety, Ninety-one and Ninety-two at Yale University, from a tabulated list it appears that from these three classes sixty-nine men have been actively engaged on various athletic teams. Sixty-four per cent of these have received appointments. There is some excess, something of overtraining and neglect of studies on the part of individuals, but where one man receives an injury or devotes too much time to sport and physical exercise, a hundred average men receive inestimable benefit from it, through a more intelligent knowledge of the laws of health and a wiser care of their bodies.

Statistics show that the length of the life of college graduates is greater than that of other men in the same conditions, and that dissipation is greatly diminished by athletic training. The moral atmosphere about all universities has greatly improved during the last five years. Men do not now, to the same degree, smoke and drink and indulge in many other things which were formerly very common.

In concluding I would say that this physical training is not alone beneficial to boys. It is still more beneficial to girls. Intelligent open-air exercise, such as lawn tennis, will make girls as strong as boys. Increase these opportunities and let the girls fence, box, shoot, and swim, but above all, give them gymnasiums in every city in the country. Especially should they be trained if they are to attempt to work in competition with men.

If suitable gymnastics are engaged in, our American young men and women will develop a robustness and vigor of constitution. The best forms of physical exercise will become common. Training of the muscles and preservation of health will be justly esteemed.

The man of the future is to be a man of action and he must have big lungs, brawny muscles and a constitution of iron. The fundamental principle of the true physical education is this: Aim not to produce great athletes, who can lift vast weights or hurl a ponderous hammer, while the multitude go untaught, but train every individual to the highest symmetrical development, and the maximum of health and physical culture of which nature has made him capable, because this means brain action of the best kind. The presiding deity of such a school is Apollo and not Hercules.

ALFRED HAROLD HINE.





NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL.

Financial

"My credit now stands on such slippery ground."

—JULIUS CÆSAR, Act III., Scene I.

It is a conceded fact that in the Practice of Medicine of primary interest to the Practitioner is the relief of suffering; of least interest is the chase for the golden dollars; golden according to our Republican classmates while our Bryanites are quite willing to receive their remuneration in silver cart-wheels at the ratio of 16-1.

The first lesson set before our class was to learn the truth of the above statement, although hard for some of us, we were gradually, but nevertheless surely, convinced that money was incompatible with the degree of M.D.; that is, money in the presence of an M.D. will be thrown down. As an example, watch the Dean when the Chemical Laboratory opens for the fall term. A green precipitate is found in the presence of an M.D. so the result reads: Green pp. in presence of M.D.=locker combination. In one or two instances this reaction has failed; in such a case a second experiment is attempted in which the student attempts to have the visionary green pp. chalked up on the ice. The reaction in this stage is said to be sudden and forcible; the chemical formula being as yet unknown, the writer is carefully investigating the formula at the present time.

The Class of Ninety-eight, always renowned for their brightness, early recognized the truth of the maxim and, needless to relate, as soon as this came to pass, willingly gave up all they had in the way of money. This was done, as you see, that we might become better students of medicine and incidentally have a few more chances in June, for

"The Faculty loveth a cheerful giver."

It is no wonder then that our Class is in a state of chronic "brokenness," in which condition we go about cheerfully with a bunch of keys and an era key. This state of affairs is not, however, without its good side, for plainly we are but in training for that future condition which occurs immediately after an M.D. has been acquired.

Many causes combined have at last produced this broken condition of affairs. Board bills, by some termed "hash bills," are undoubtedly the greatest expense during the college course. Natu-

rally, this expense varies with the boarding place. Whether you eat at Watson's joint (ten per cent discount for cash), or at the New Haven House(?) makes a material difference in all respects.

It might be stated here that Watson offers a gold medal, to be suitably inscribed and presented June 25th to that member of his eating club who has, by competitive examination lasting throughout the year, demonstrated himself to be possessed of the smallest appetite. The contest is close and exciting, Hogan leading by a small margin, closely followed by Rider.

Term bills are looked upon with great disfavor by the class. However, as the Faculty strongly favor this formality, the class, generally after a close inspection of the letter box, reluctantly yield and accept the pressing invitations to see the Dean "at home" Wednesdays, 10-12 P. M. This is a very fine example of the green pp. theory. A traditional custom in the Medical School is the system of deposits. The idea being if breakage doesn't equal the deposit the balance is returned. However, this system reminds one of the phrase, "Heads I win, tails you lose"—you always lose. Guilshan must have tossed up an old-fashioned penny, for he lost "large." But a few, not content with the necessary expenses, seek to rid themselves of money by faster and easier methods. Greatest of these methods is by playing ball on the Campus (?) The ball, a bandage, being tossed about for perhaps three minutes, when a window is in need of repair. The thrower then does the George Washington act, happy that he has less money to carry about. Nolan and Cohane are the bright stars at this branch of sport, Cohane holding the record—a throw of seventy feet and through a plate-glass window 2 x 3 1-2 feet. The price, at the time of writing, is a subject of arbitration.

In a different manner, Cobb and Sherwood have succeeded in decreasing their amount of cash. Cobb by exerting some of his wonderful strength was able, while attempting to merely drag Sherwood from his seat, to pull both Sherwood and the seat from their fastenings; that, too, after William had bossed the job. It is reported that Cobb had previously been in training for one month on a New Haven Hospital diet. Another member of the class has increased expenses from the fact that he has a special fondness for triturate moulds.

Now comes a very startling statement. Twenty-two of our members were engaged in a remunerative occupation before entering the Medical School—they actually worked. This latter fact is vouched (?) for by the statistics. Some of the occupations given are very interesting. Undoubtedly the most so is that of Tyler, who

"shoveled fog in Boston Harbor." This occupation he probably chose so that he would be able to shovel away the fog that surrounds the annual Physiology examination. Heery states that he was a confidential clerk, not a confidence man, however. The latter part of his statement is unnecessary for who could behold that moustache and imagine its owner a "confidence man?" No, he is an actor! Rider taught "reading, riting and rithmetic" to an admiring audience of "kids." In this sort of work Rider acquired that easy dignity which he displays to best advantage when reciting to Dr. Osborne. O'Connell was a "Sealer of Weights and Measures." Is it any wonder then, that he can instantly decide where the largest "schooners" are sold? Nolan assisted in auditing the accounts of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. and also assisted a number of inconsiderate individuals in the management of their affairs with small remuneration and more or less thanks. Frank always was a modest young man. Sellev and Guilshan were engaged in Dentistry. Here it was that Sellev gained his "pull." Sixteen confess to having had no remunerative occupation. This number probably considered "Discretion the better part of Valor."

In answer to the question, "What have you done toward paying your way through the Medical School?" one very surprising answer is given. Hogan states that he refused to take tonics, stomachics, carminatives, etc., etc. This explains Hogan's small appetite and consequently his good chances for that gold medal. Hurst says: "Ask the Treasurer." O'Connell answers, "Bought an Era Key to the Pharmacœpœia, out of my pin money." This was a material aid as the Era Key costs two cents for expressage. Hine "lessened his previous expenses." Heery, the "confidence man," answers, "Substitute the pronoun 'who' for 'what' in the question, 'What have you done toward paying your way through the Medical School?'" He is an actor; such wit is only seen on the "stoige." Nolan becomes sarcastic and yet very truthful at the same time when he says, "Buncoed the rest of the class." A well-known American once said, "All the people can be fooled some of the time; some of the people all the time, but all the people can't be fooled all the time." Witness the class election! Markoe "slung hash." The question interesting all intended diners is, How many times a week did he "sling hash?" Four members of the class paid all their expenses; ten paid part and twenty-four depended upon the generosity of some kindly-disposed individual. The average expense for each year as given by the class is \$754.80. Lowest, \$168; highest, \$4,000. Hogan couldn't

give his expenses, as his bank was closed. He probably referred to "the bank of the Wabash," which will be made to close soon, because of the great run on it, quite recently. Cobb always was reckless with his money. He answers, "Can't imagine." Nolan became rather mixed in his decimal points so can't state whether expense is in dollars or cents. It is to be hoped that he keeps the decimal points all right on those *Journal* bills.

To the question, "How could you have economized," Brainard answers, "By spending less, of course." Now, if that doesn't show depth of thought then I don't know what does. Porter: "By not paying for the *Journal*." Yes, that is a good way; so good that there are quite a few even now practicing that very method. Munger: "By neglecting to drop \$5 in the Chemical Laboratory." It's an awful thing when you do something that you think of for years after. Sellow answers, "By breaking fever test-tubes and not subscribing to the *Yale Medical Journal*." Cohane: "Live on fresh air." Does he mean New Haven air or that found in Fair Haven? Markoe: "By keeping away from Poli's and the Hyperion and spending less for cigarettes and beer." Yes, Bill did buy one pack of cigarettes the date being chalked up in the Medical School. Hungerford unites with Markoe in saying, "By attending Poli's less."

Average price per week for board was \$4.82. Lowest, \$3; highest, \$10.

Heery answers "Priceless." Which way does he mean it? Tyler's bill must be pretty large. He answers, "Ask the boarding-house mistress." Or perhaps he was a dentist, too.

Opinion of New Haven board is the chance for the out-pour of a quantity of rare English. Most of the opinions are short and concise, yet express the opinions vividly. Sherwood, "Rotten." Hurst, "A skin game and a very poor skin at that." Brainard, "An insult to a man's palate." Is it Nature's palate or one that he puts in a glass of water over night to remove the insults? From Guilshan's answer it is to be inferred that New Haven board doesn't agree with him. Perkins becomes philosophical, "The people keep the boarding houses to make money." I think that will cover a multitude of sins. O'Donnell says that it is very elaborate. Where did he board? Heery, "I'm getting fat on it; why kick?" Rider exclaims, "Rotten," and Cobbs joins him by saying "Bum." But the New Haven boarding-house mistress has one champion in our class, who answers, "Have no fault to find with New Haven board." Hulbert must have been the star boarder.

"The most profitable pursuit outside the Medical School curriculum, while here?" Three say "Playing poker." For "fun" or "keeps?" Cohane, "Sleep and dreaming of asthma cases." Hungerford, "Avoiding my creditors." Markoe, "Slinging hash and feeding horses." Does he feed the horses with the hash or feed the horses for the hash? The *Journal* again catches it, Hurst answering, "Anything but chairman of the *Journal*." Dundon (and carefully notice the name), "Dwight Hall always!!" Billings, "By minding my own business." He probably has heard the statement that a man cannot destroy his own life by holding his breath, but he undoubtedly will prolong the lives of others. It surely must be profitable to play pool, judging from both the appearance and smell of the Monday morning cigars. In this case distance really does lend enchantment.

In the financial world the class is ably represented. If the term financier be applied to those who are able to persuade the Faculty and *Journal* Board that they will some day pay, then a large proportion of the class are extremely good financiers. Our greatest financier is so able that he "buncoes the class." This alone is proof of his financial ability. Such has been his success that he has been known to smoke two cigars, good two-for-five cigars, too, in one day, and that not a holiday. Another member, by great financiering at the time of the Yale-Princeton football game gained enough to pay a part of his board bill, which at the time promised to shortly present serious complications if suitable treatment was not immediately given. A third by means of devices known only to himself has been able to keep himself supplied with cigarettes throughout the three years without it ever being even rumored that he bought one. But the greatest is yet to come. We have one classmate who, in order to economize, kept no fire through last winter, whenever the room became chilly he called up in his imagination the annual June examination and its consequences, when lo! immediately his body was in profuse perspiration and he went on studying with a chuckle.

In the future as M.D.'s (let us hope as M.D.'s) our class is surely to have great success, for one member was overheard asking another: "Bill, are you going to hire a policeman to keep your patients in line?" Surely, we are, with so many patients, to attain great reputations for the relief of suffering, and, perhaps, we may receive some remuneration, either silver or gold. Let us at least hope that we receive sufficient to bring us back in 1948 (?) to behold with awe the foundations for a magnificent new Dispensary.

W. E. RAY.

Personal

"I have made for you a song
And it may be right or wrong,
But only you can tell me if it's true;
I have tried for to explain
Both your pleasure and your pain
And, Thomas here's my best respects to you."

—KIPLING.

There is nothing that gives one a more unsatisfactory impression of a man's work than incompleteness, for if the effort is bad we can condemn, or if good we may applaud it, but when it is incomplete we cannot satisfactorily do either, consequently we have to content ourselves with damning the man and letting his work go for what it is worth. We do not wish to lay ourselves open to this charge and so having roasted the class individually in their respective biographies we will now finish up the work so nobly begun by roasting them collectively and completely, and then enlist or buy our tickets for Budapest or Currachee.

As we run over the answers to the statistical questions the query that has been present in our minds since first we viewed the class of Ninety-eight—namely, Why are these desperadoes trying to make an honest living?—is adequately answered, for were the quality of the answers to be taken as an exponent of the individual wit of the Class, we fear that before long we would not need the fluoroscope to view their bony structures should it become necessary for them to "live on their wits." Of course, there are exceptions to this general and rather caustic statement, and we beg that each man will consider himself as one of these. From our knowledge of the Class we think that it will be easy for the majority to do this, and it will probably greatly increase the personal safety of the writer of this article. So do not judge him too harshly as it is discouraging in running over these statistical questions to find many of the answers as empty as the cranial cavities of the writers thereof, as this necessarily hampers us in handing down to posterity the early achievements of many who are doubtless destined to become in time the nation's guests.

In sizing up the Class as a whole the first thing by which we are forcibly struck, aside from blackboard erasers and lumps of chalk, is the nationality. Most known and some unknown nations of the earth

are admirably represented. We have American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Italian (had a Spainard, but he is now dead), Armenian, Indian, Hottentot, Ghurka, Riff (and Raff), and various combinations of the above. The prevailing nationality can best be gathered from a *bon mot* made by Professor Brewer in one of his lectures on Hygeine. The Professor was speaking of a disease which one year infested the potato crop in Ireland, and as he said, "is said to have caused the death of half the population." Here some anarchist applauded with his feet and was promptly hissed, whereupon the Professor, looking attentively around the class, remarked, "And the other half came over here." (Great applause from the other half.)

It cannot be denied, however, that the Class has its strong points. As hard workers they are regarded by students in the other departments with admiration, not unmixed with awe, also most of them are subscribers to the *Voice* (subscription free). And they are honest. The writer of this article once left a cigarette butt on the top of the bulletin board on going into a lecture, and it was still there when he came out, although there must have been fully a dozen of his classmates (who were ostensibly on clinical service) in the reading room! But as all degrees of excellence in this world are the results of comparison let us carefully dissect the class and sift out those whose talents, personal attractions, industry or crimes, have placed them conspicuous among their fellows. As these statistics are the result of the election of the class it might be well to state that their correctness has been passed upon by five members of the class, three impartial outsiders who kindly volunteered to assist the editors in compiling them, and have lain for six weeks open to the scrutiny of any who might care to inspect them.

To start with, as we ever give precedence to beauty, comes the election of "class beauty." "Kid" Loomis is here, as always, "a winner" with a margin of two votes over his rival, Francis Parker. Unnecessary to state, this vote was taken before the appearance of the hirsute adornment seen in his photograph. As "handsomest man," Hine is 'way in the lead, with fourteen votes; Parker scoring second with four. This ballot was also closed before Kid Loomis let his face go to seed. The vote for "homeliest man" is pretty well scattered, but Rider's prehensile features managed to win by a neck. Cannon might have beaten him out but he got loaded, went off and didn't come back in time to get elected. The "grouchiest man" is said to be Hungerford. This, we think, is due more to his sphinx-

like reticence than to any real huffiness. At least we have never observed anything of the latter description in his manner towards his colleagues. It is hardly necessary to state that Hurst won the election of most versatile man with an overwhelming majority. As social light Parker outshines "Birdie" Brainard with the additional luster of one vote. McDermott was voted "windiest man," but as his wind often clears the class-room of the pervading foggy atmosphere of ignorance "Mac" need not feel insulted. As laziest man "Sherry" got the vote of all the men in the class who did not vote for themselves, barring himself, polling altogether thirty votes, the largest ballot scored. As to the man "most to be admired," the mutual admiration pervading the class is something beautiful to contemplate and the vote is as far-reaching as a "shot-gun prescription," but "Baby Bunting" has two more admirers than the four next men, who each have three. The most popular man is "Scrappy" Markoe, who polls nine votes, Hurst coming next with eight. "Artie" Dundon is, of course, the dude, who of us who have played checkers on him while sleeping in recitation could refuse him that honor. Brainard gives him a close run and would perhaps have beaten him out but for the day Dundon's golfing jeans made so much noise in recitation that the janitor was forced to eject him. "Bunt" has twenty-five votes for "grind." "Boss" Heery, who comes next, has six. He lost his grip when he took up parliamentary law. Brainard is reputed to be the most "conceited," but can we blame him? "Foxy" Nolan is the nerviest man with eleven votes, closely followed by "Cocaine" Cohane, who now begins to show signs of the "reaction of degeneration." "Gussie" Tyler is, as everyone knows, the freshest man, in evidence of which witness eighteen votes. Delmas comes next with four. The vote for the man "most likely to succeed as a doctor" is widely scattered, Nolan and Rowland being tied for first place.

As to the question, "Next to yourself whom would you prefer to be?" most of the class in answering this question show a rare and commendable appreciation of their own positions and prefer to be themselves to anyone else which, however, fails to answer the question. Hurst wishes he were dead and it was probably with this end in view that he accepted the presidency of the Class. Tyler says, "the devil." A good many youths are anxious to be "real devils." Hulse says, "Anyone else," but it is rumored he has been crossed in love so that accounts for it. Excuses for living, much to our surprise, are fairly good, the most reasonable being that it "doesn't

seem right to my relatives to put them to the expense of funeral expenses" (Hulseberg); also "I want to live to defend New Haven from the Spaniards" (Parker). This man ought to live to a ripe old age. Another, by Brainard is, "I want to live to attend my funeral exercises," which is as confusing as the law of negative variation. Dundon wants to live long enough to see New Haven vote no license. The characteristics most to be admired in man show the highmindedness of the class to a striking degree. They are: Bravery, nerve, honesty, capacity (doesn't specify for what, probably means *spiritus frumenti*), firmness, cheek, bluffing abilities, and ability to evade creditors, all desirable qualities, more or less (chiefly less). Those characteristics most admired in women are virtue, constancy, femininity, honesty, pluck, modesty, cheerfulness, and one man has evidently gotten Kipling's much-criticised statement of "a woman's but a woman and a good cigar's a smoke," running through his head, for he most admires a woman who is "bright, mild and pure," which beautiful combination of virtues we remember having seen stamped upon a certain brand of pipe tobacco.

As to our personal characteristics one has but to run through the photograph of the Class to perceive that as far as appearances go these are beyond criticism. Or perhaps it would sound better to say, above criticism. It is rather a remarkable fact, however, that the youngest looking man in the class, "Kid" Loomis, or the "bearded lady," as he was known for awhile, should be the only one that had the face to defy the barber. There are, however, several ways of accounting for this; among others the fact that the law in this city is very strict about serving intoxicating beverages to minors. Or he may have had creditors, and a beard is an admirable disguise. Our heaviest man is O'Connell, whose displacement is about two hundred pounds; length over all six feet two and three-quarters. He can, however, turn in his own length and get under weigh with remarkable celerity. It is not definitely known who is the lightest man as the men who are most eligible for this distinction modestly refuse to give themselves a weigh.

On looking over the Class it seems foolish to ask, "Who is your favorite barber?" Barbers are not favorites with our Class. We all have our valets of course. Just now, however, most of them are away on a vacation, consequently the capillary modifications of our capital epidermis have undergone considerable hypertrophy.

Taken as a whole, however, we feel that our Class is one which cannot fail to inspire consideration and respect, especially if

encountered on a dark night in a lonely vicinity, and with all due modesty we feel that we must congratulate the community at large on the influx of scientific knowledge which it is shortly to receive and which we are confident it cannot fail to appreciate. And now for the benefit of those of the Class who wish to congratulate us upon our delicate but comprehensive handling of their personalities I will simply add that our future address will be Youhsall, Thibet, and our office hours from ten o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock the same morning.

All honor to the Class of Ninety-eight!

EDITOR.



	Class Beauty	Handsome	Homeliest	Grouchiest	Most Versatile	Social Light	Fusser	Windiest	Laziest	Most to be Admired	Most popular	Dude	Grind	Brightest	Most Conceited	Nerviest	Freshest	Most likely to succeed as a doctor
Billings . . .				3	1	2	2	2		3					1			
Brainard . . .	3	1				5	3	1				11			19	1	1	
Broderick . . .						1		1							2			
Bunting . . .	2	1				1	3	1		5		1	23					1
Cannon . . .			3					3						1				
Cobb . . .					3			3						3	3	4	2	4
Cohane . . .								3									1	
Delmas . . .		2		5				2	1							9	4	2
Dundon . . .	2	1				2	6					16		2			1	
English . . .			1			2		4						1				
Guilshan . . .																1		
Heery . . .			2		2	1		5					6	1				
Hine . . .		14	3		1	2		1		3	3						2	1
Hogan . . .	4	1	3	1			1											1
Hulbert . . .				6														1
Hulseberg . . .					1	1	3				2					1		1
Hurst . . .	1		1		10				1	4	8			9	1			
Loomis . . .	7	1	1		1							1		1	1	1		1
McDermott . . .	2	2	3		1			9				1						1
Margosian . . .	1				1				1									
Markoe . . .		1								3	9							
Munger . . .	1					1				3	1			5				3
Nolan . . .			1	1	4	1	1	1		2	2			3	4	11		5
O'Connell . . .		1	1	1		1	1	1						1				
O'Donnell . . .					1	1	2				2			1				
Parker . . .	5	6		3	6	7					4	1		2				3
Perkins . . .				5								1			2	1		
Porter . . .							1								1			
Ray . . .										1				1				
Rider . . .			10						1									
Rowland . . .	2				1					2	3							6
Sellew . . .										1			1					
Smith . . .							1		1			1				1		
Sherwood . . .									28	1	1	2						1
Tyler . . .					1	3	2									2	19	
Watson . . .		2			1					2					2		2	3

Dispensary Types

That work into which we started in 1895 was new to the large majority of us, and the title "Medical man" with its combination of hidden mystery and dignity was exceedingly pleasing, but who of us really considered himself worthy of the name "medical man" until he had dissected at least "one part?"

The function, however, to which we as Freshmen looked forward with awe, and as Juniors with envy, was service on the Dispensary clinics. Here a man was theoretically and for the time being a doctor, had his patients, paraded his dignity and used his absorbed or unabsorbed, as the case might be, knowledge of medical matters, with the air of the experienced practitioner. As Freshmen, we dropped in the Surgical clinic every three or four months, and meekly slid into the rearmost seats, regarding with unmixed admiration the white-coated assistants.

But we discovered on reaching this supposedly enviable position, that "all is not gold that glitters," this fact being very forcibly brought to our minds many times during our term of service, when vainly striving to extract from some unwashed Polish Jew his personal history and that of his immediate ancestors, the English on one side becoming more and more mixed, while that on the other refreshing in its simplicity and forceful arrangement.

In accordance with the practical importance of a clinic we spend more or less time on each one. The Surgical clinic on Monday afternoon is exceedingly interesting. The patients are made up of nearly all ages and nationalities. In the woman's waiting room it is usually quite lively, the babies, always inseparable from their mothers, well or ill, making it at times very entertaining. In the men's quarters we have a much more dignified gathering. They discuss their symptoms and different ailments, whether real or imaginary, exchange views as to the probable diagnosis, and relate their own, or their acquaintances' past clinical experiences to some poor unfortunate who is extremely nervous over his own troubles. When we come on as assistants in this clinic, the desire to make a good showing is of course great, and thus when by

the decree of fate we get a man of some unheard of nationality, whose knowledge of English is vague, and whose general intelligence is below par, the discouragement felt is but natural. We approach the patient wearing the approved professional air, with an inward determination to get a complete and thorough clinical history and make a correct diagnosis. After a quarter of an hour's hard struggle the patient's history is still shrouded in mystery and what we do know has been physical and tangible.

Some of the patients appear to believe that on coming to the dispensary they are immediately to be subjected to a most horrible operation, and proceed to fortify themselves against any such contingency as "losing their nerve" by the "cup that cheers." A woman was admitted to one of the clinics for treatment; at that time a lecture was in progress and to illustrate a certain point she was wheeled into the room on the examining table, covered as is customary, with a sheet. Immediately on entering she cried and screamed, struggling to disengage herself from the hands of the assistants. The doctor on examining discovered the fumes of alcohol were very much in evidence. She did not deny it and only said, as though in extenuation, that she was Scotch.

There are also many men in the Surgical clinic Monday who come to be treated for contusions and wounds received Saturday night in a wholly unexplainable and mysterious manner. When asked if they had been drinking, at once there is an explanation of the quantity and quality taken, together with many incidents of undoubted humor, but of doubtful proof of sobriety.

As with every clinic and dispensary we have of course our share of chronics, many of them stay with us year after year, have been palpated, percussed, and auscultated by successive classes of students and still continue on in the even tenor of their different conditions neither better nor worse. To some of the patients the place seems to have a morbid attractiveness and people with all sorts of imaginary or extremely slight ills are in attendance day after day with persistence worthy of a better cause. When told they are absolutely and irrevocably cured, the next week we see them again with some new and mysterious ailment. If they are the happy possessors of numerous children these are all brought around in turn.

One woman suffering from hysteria has had all the symptoms ever catalogued. She enjoyed, probably more than anything that came into her life, the privilege of enumerating her different aches and pains, with digressions to her domestic state, that of "a lone widder wid five

childer." When she could get any one to listen it was comical to see her face light up and assume a really cheerful expression as she related her many experiences. An attempt was made to hypnotise this patient. The trial took place at one of the medical clinics. Without the slightest difficulty she went under the control of the operator, and pins, needles, etc., were thrust into her flesh without any evidence of consciousness.

"This, gentlemen," said the doctor, "is a case of hysteria, the woman has had, according to her subjective symptoms, any number of complex organic diseases. She comes to-day complaining of pains radiating over the abdomen, and I propose——"

At this moment the patient raising herself to sitting posture from the table on which she had been placed, said: "Dear docther, yez hiv made a mistik, me tirrible pain is in me stomick." Then she calmly lay down and closed her eyes again.

There is no charity from which so much good comes as the free clinic, but also there is no charity which is more abused than this very one. All our patients so far as we know are in need of medical attendance without the necessary means for procuring it. If we discover that a patient is perfectly capable of paying for his or her treatment, we decline to have anything further to do with the case, hoping it will go to some *struggling young practitioner*. Of course personal appearance has a good deal to do with our choice, and there is no doubt but that we are deceived a good many times. A case came into the laryngology clinic for treatment. The doctor in charge knew of him as a man who had ample means for placing himself under private treatment. He said: "Haven't you money enough to pay for this?"

The fellow coolly desired to know what business it was of his, or of any one, the amount of money he possessed, and demanded that he be treated. It was too much and the would-be patient was forcibly escorted to the door. This illustrates a class who feel upon coming to the Dispensary that they are doing the doctors a favor by placing themselves under their treatment. Of course but little gratitude is shown by them and none is expected. There are others who fully appreciate all that is done for them and are proportionally grateful.

In any charity and especially one of this kind we see many sad things.

One old man applied for treatment who had been in his time one of the wealthiest men in the city, but now is hardly able to buy the absolute necessities of life. A mechanic having a wife and child was attacked by a chronic and wasting disease. He was told at the clinic

that drugs would be of little or no avail, he must tone up and strengthen his general system, drop all heavy, exhausting work, spend his time out of doors, go to the mountains, etc. The doctor knew his advice sounded very much like sarcasm, but there was nothing else to be done. The man left practically doomed. There is not so much in a man's dying himself, but when those he loves are looking to him for help and support it must be very hard to leave them to a life of misery and degradation.

The directions for the use of the medicines are given to the patients explicitly and clearly, but even then they at times have their own ideas as to the administering of drugs and act accordingly, we have not had as yet, however, any cases of death by poisoning. Some of these people understand fully what is said to them, but appear to believe that for some ulterior motive the doctor is concealing the proper and most efficient way of absorbing the drug, and immediately proceed to use it in the way which they deem proper.

The faith of the patients in the curable qualities of medicines is remarkable and no doubt goes a long way toward recovery; on the other hand some of them with diseases which are specific and serious will, after finding that the treatment has caused a subsidence of all their symptoms and a seeming restoration to health, discontinue their attendance on the clinic, returning in a longer or shorter period, according as the disease manifests itself, with a prognosis entirely changed.

Our accident cases at the Dispensary are of a slight and minor character, but occasionally if some one is hurt near the building the case is brought here to save time. If the injury is discovered to be serious the hospital is at once notified.

A young woman was knocked down in the street by a runaway, the horse and quite a heavy wagon passing completely over her. She was carried to the Dispensary in an unconscious condition. On examination no fractures were found and it was thought probable she had escaped serious injury. She soon returned to consciousness, but appeared dazed and bewildered. She was asked her address and name, but to all inquiries she was unable or unwilling to give any answer, though she seemed to comprehend perfectly what was said. Her expression was anxious and worried. The doctor tried to reassure her. He said no bones were broken and probably nothing serious would result. This did not seem to relieve her anxiety. At last she spoke, and the first words were, "Doctor, is my face bruised much or cut?"

This woman was escorted to her home and still retains, as far as is known, the original contour of her features.

The Dispensary treats many thousands of people a year, and the good work done is beyond computing. We admit that there are many advantages on our side, for without the clinics the course here would of necessity be incomplete, but on the other hand the patients receive treatment as good as any they would get in a private practice. To a sensitive person, however, it is extremely embarrassing to be brought before a class and lectured on personally, but people with this attribute are rare with us.

As with the last article on this subject it seems impossible to leave it without some reference to the urgent need of both ourselves and the city for a new free Dispensary building. The prospects of next year seem to be much brighter in this aspect than they have ever been before, and success will no doubt greatly advance medical work in New Haven.

F. T. BILLINGS.





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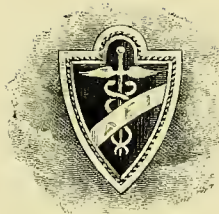
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Chairman, FREDERICK WALTER HULSEBERG,

CHARLES L. P. SMITH,

EDWARD EMMETT O'DONNELL.

Picture Committee,

Chairman, HARRY G. WATSON,

TERENCE S. McDERMOTT,

FRANCIS P. HEERY.

Class Book Committee,

FRANK JUDSON PARKER,

HENRY COTTRELL ROWLAND.

Honors Conferred and Prizes Awarded in Yale Medical School since its Foundation

"If our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 't were all alike
As if we had them not."

—SHAKESPEARE.

Doctor of Medicine, Cum Laude

In the session of 1889-90 the Medical Faculty decided to recommend to the Corporation the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *Magna Cum Laude*, on those students whose examinations and school work throughout their course had shown distinguished merit; and the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *Cum Laude*, for those who had shown unusual merit. Students winning these honors receive a special form of diploma, but, as yet, the first degree has never been conferred. The recipients of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *Cum Laude*, are given below:

Class of 1890.

WILLIAM PITT BALDWIN, B.A.
HARRY BURR FERRIS, B.A.

Class of 1891.

RICHARD WARD WESTBROOK,
EDWARD LYDSTON BLISS, B.A.
REUBEN ARTHUR LOCKHART.

Class of 1892.

RALPH AUGUSTINE McDONNELL, B.A.
ALEXANDER WILLIAM EVANS, PH.B.
JOHN AUGUSTUS HARTWELL, PH.B.

Class of 1893.

FRANKLIN LYMAN LAWTON, PH.B.
EDWARD WINCHESTER GOODENOUGH, B.A.
FREDERICK BENONI SWEET.

Class of 1895.

CHARLES JOSEPH BARTLETT, M.A.
FREDERIC COURTNEY BISHOP, B.A.

Class of 1896.

LARMON WINTHROP ABBOTT.
CLIFFORD WALCOTT KELLOGG.
SANFORD HOSEA WADHAMS, PH.B.

Class of 1897.

BENJAMIN F. CORWIN, B.A.
ALBERT E. LOVELAND, M.A.
FRANCIS I. NETTLETON, PH.B.
FRANCIS H. REILLY.

The Campbell Gold Medal

This prize was established by Prof. James Campbell in 1888, and is awarded to that member of the graduating class who has secured the highest rank in all of the examinations of his course. The recipients of medals are as follows:

Class of 1888.

HARRY RANNEY STILES.

Class of 1890.

WILLIAM PITT BALDWIN, B.A.,
with Honorable Mention of
HARRY BURR FERRIS, B.A.

Class of 1891.

RICHARD WARD WESTBROOK,
with Honorable Mention of
EDWARD LYDSTON BLISS, B.A.

Class of 1892.

RALPH AUGUSTINE McDONNELL, B.A.

Class of 1893.

FRANKLIN LYMAN LAWTON, PH.B.,
 with Honorable Mention of
 EDWARD WINCHESTER GOODENOUGH, B.A.

Class of 1894.

SIMON PHILIP GOODHART, PH.B.,
 with Honorable Mention of
 CHARLES ELLSWORTH BUSH.

Class of 1895.

CHARLES JOSEPH BARTLETT, M.A.

Class of 1896.

CLIFFORD WALCOTT KELLOGG.

Class of 1897.

FRANCIS IRVING NETTLETON, PH.B.
 with Honorable Mention of
 WILLIAM GEORGE REYNOLDS, B.A.

The Keese Thesis Prize

This prize was established in 1880 by Mary M. Keese as a memorial of Hobart Keese, M.D., of the Class of 1855. The income of the fund, amounting to about \$140 annually, is awarded by the Faculty to that member of the graduating class who presents the best thesis. The prize may be withheld if the theses presented are not sufficiently meritorious, and the Faculty has frequently exercised this option. This prize has been awarded to the following persons:

Class of 1881.

JAMES EBENEZER STETSON.

Class of 1887.

STEPHEN JOHN MAHER.

Class of 1888.

CHARLES ROSS JACKSON,
 with Honorable Mention of
 WILLIAM HARVEY STOWE.

Class of 1890.

CHARLES ALLING TUTTLE, PH.B.,

with Honorable Mention of

EDWARD ROBINSON BALDWIN.

Class of 1891.

Divided between

REUBEN ARTHUR LOCKHART

and

CLARENCE EDWARD SKINNER.

Class of 1892.

EDWARD LYMAN MUNSON, B.A.

Class of 1893.

ARTHUR SANFORD CHENEY, PH.B.,

with Honorable Mention of

LEONARD CUTLER SANFORD, B.A.,

and

ROBERT ELLSWORTH PECK, PH.B.

Class of 1894.

Divided between

CHARLES FRANKLIN CRAIG

and

ROBERT ORTON MOODY, B.A.

Class of 1895.

VERTNER KENERSON, M.A.

Class of 1896.

ALLEN ROSS DEFENDORF, B.A.,

with Honorable Mention of

CLIFFORD WALCOTT KELLOGG

and

ISAAC MORRIS HELLER, PH.B.

Class of 1897.

ALBERT EMORY LOVELAND, M.A.,

with Honorable Mention of

WILLIAM GEORGE REYNOLDS, B.A.

Obstetrical Prize

For several years a set of obstetrical instruments was offered as a prize to that student of the graduating class who passed the best examination in this subject. The recipients of this prize are given below:

Class of 1877.

JOSEPH HENDLEY TOWNSEND, B.A.

Class of 1890.

HARRY BURR FERRIS, B.A.

Class of 1891.

CHARLES WINTHROP HARTWELL.

Class of 1892.

EDWARD LYMAN MUNSON, B.A.

Class of 1893.

FREDERICK STANLEY COWLES.

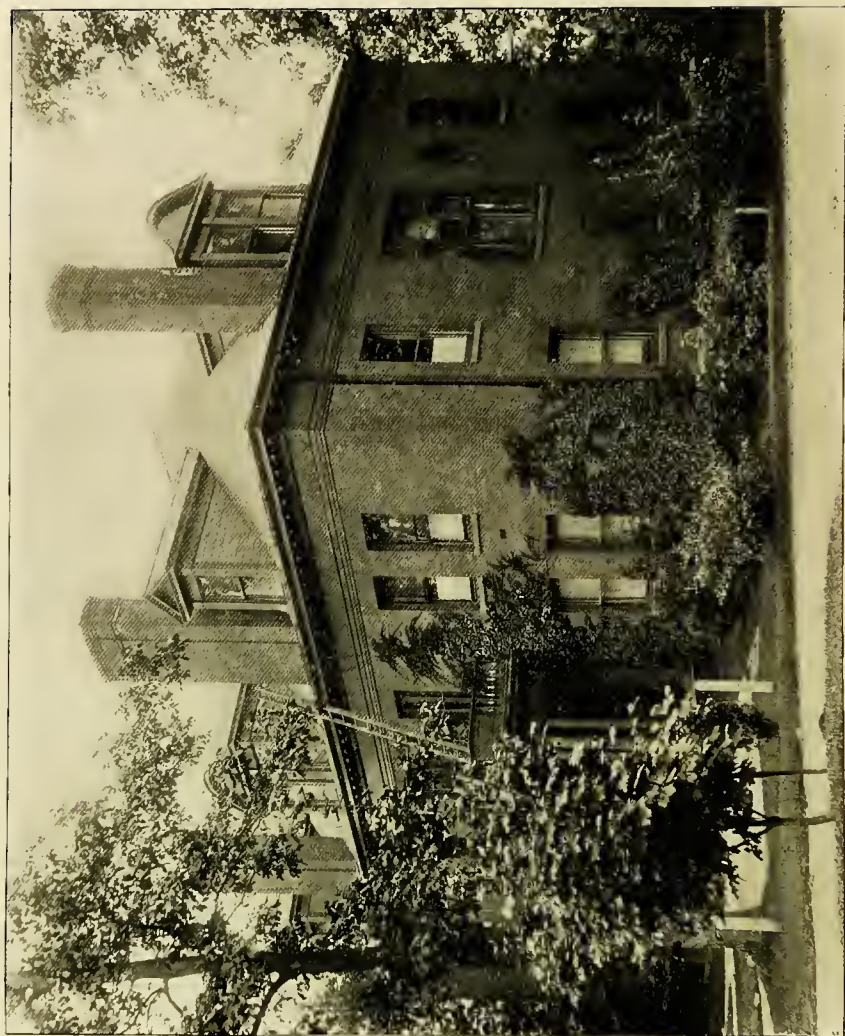
Class of 1894.

EDWARD SEYMOUR MOULTON, B.A.

Class of 1895.

ALBERT LEWIS HOUSE.





YALE INFIRMARY.

The Yale Infirmary

As an old-established institution. Four years makes ancient history in college life; but it must be remembered that only six years ago there was no Infirmary, and a sick student had no provision made for his comfort or safety aside from the bare accommodations of the dormitories. The expense of illness in those days was very great, and the inconvenience and discomfort inconceivable to those familiar with present conditions.

No student has ever been or ever will be denied the full care of the Infirmary because of inability to meet the expense of his illness. In cases where it has been necessary to render aid to patients of limited means, the fact that assistance has been given has always been a matter of strict confidence known only by the recipient and the authorities in charge of the work.

The Infirmary has no fund adequate to meet the calls that come upon it. It is to be hoped that ere long some one will be led to place the institution upon a comfortable financial basis.

On the sixteenth day of December, 1892, the Yale Infirmary received its first patient. From that time, whatever prejudice had existed against the institution rapidly disappeared, and before the college year was closed the Infirmary had become a recognized factor in the University life. To-day it seems hardly possible that the expediency of building such an institution could have been questioned, and yet such was the fact. It was claimed that the students would never voluntarily go to such a place. Some thought that it would injure the University by giving the impression that there was an unusual amount of illness among Yale students. Those who were not familiar with the facts went so far as to say that there was no necessity for such an institution. In the face of all discouragement a number of New Haven ladies especially interested in Yale held firmly to their purpose. Many ladies of influence about the country were added to the committee, and in spite of doubts and discouragements the required funds were finally secured. There is nothing to be gained from rehearsing the details of the work done by those devoted friends of the University, the result as it stands to-day speaks eloquently of the devotion and good sense of its originators,

several of whom have had especial cause for thankfulness in the care that the Infirmary has given their sons. Many names were proposed for the building in order to avoid the suggestion of a hospital, which it was feared might prejudice the students against it. It was to be "The Yale Home," "The Retreat," "Squirrel Lodge," and a half a dozen other agreeable things, but the plain common sense of Yale called it just what it was, "The Infirmary."

It is the purpose of the Infirmary to care for all the sickness that may develop in the University, contagious diseases excepted. Every student is welcome, and the same care is extended to all. It is most decidedly not a place to care for wealthy students exclusively, but any student who requires care should feel at liberty to go to the Infirmary after a permit has been secured from President or Mrs. Dwight. There is no medical staff. Each patient is at liberty to choose his own physician, the only restriction being that no physician can be employed who is not in good and honorable standing with the profession in the city.

The cost of the Infirmary to the patient is one dollar a day. The expense of a nurse in case of serious illness and the doctor's bill are met by the patient as they would be in his own home. The charge made does not meet the cost—as a fact it is not equal to the expenditure necessary in a private house.

If a student feels ill but does not consider the services of a physician to be required, he can go to the Infirmary after having secured the usual permit. There he can rest and receive the care of the matron, Mrs. Anderson, whose invariable kindness and unselfish devotion to her charge have associated her name permanently with the institution.

The Infirmary was the first building of the kind in the United States, it is certainly remarkable that those who contrived it did their work so well. It was eminently wise to place the patients in private rooms, and thus avoid the noise and publicity of a ward which would surely have proved unpopular with the students. The chief source of regret is the fact that contagious diseases are necessarily excluded. The propriety of the rule in a general hospital building is self-evident. It is to be hoped that the day may soon come when proper provision for the care of such cases may be made by the City of New Haven.

J. P. C. FOSTER, M.D.

Yale Medical College Directory

Graduate Students

HENRY HARRISON BRIGGS, M.D. Yale University 1897	Flag Pond, Tenn.,	1098 Chapel Street
WILLIAM TILSON IRWIN, M.D. Chattanooga Med. Coll. 1897	Johnson City, Tenn,	295 York Street
EDWARD FRANCIS MCINTOSH, M.D. Yale University 1897	New Haven, Conn.	53 Lake Place
NICOLA MARIANI, M.D. Univ. of Naples 1893	New Haven, Conn,	921 Grand Avenue

GRADUATE CLASS, 4.

Senior Class

FREDERICK TREMAINE BILLINGS	Washington, D. C.	333 York Street
CLIFFORD BREWSTER BRAINARD, Ph.B. Yale Univ. 1894	Bristol Conn.	159 Elm Street
FRANK PATRICK BRODERICK	Jamaica Plain, Mass.	335 George Street
PHILIP DuBOIS BUNTING	Ellenville, N. Y.	73 Henry Street
WILLIAM TIMOTHY CANNON	New Haven, Conn.	57 Liberty Street
ALBERT EDWARD COBB	Norfolk, Conn.	121 York Street
JEREMIAH JOSEPH COHANE	New Haven, Conn.	27 Haven Street
RAYMOND DELMAS	New Haven, Conn.	845 Grand Avenue
ARTHUR HALL DUNDON	Bridgeport, Conn.	163 York Street
RICHARD MATTHEW ENGLISH	New Haven, Conn.	226 Greenwich Avenue
JOSEPH JOHN GUILSHAN	Westfield, Mass.	159 York Street
FRANCIS PATRICK HEERY	New Haven, Conn.	80 Hamilton Street
ALFRED HAROLD HINE	New Haven, Conn.	121 York Street
WILLIAM JOSEPH HOGAN	Torrington, Conn.	1098 Chapel Street
RUSSELL HULBERT	Middletown, Conn.	159 York Street
FREDERICK WALTER HULSEBERG	London, England	333 York Street
HENRY EDWARD HUNGERFORD	Bristol, Conn.	249 Crown Street
JULIUS HAROLD HURST	Bytham, England	1153 Chapel Street
JULIUS STIRLING LOOMIS	Springfield, Mass.	333 York Street
TERENCE STEPHEN McDERMOTT	New Haven, Conn.	216 Congress Avenue
ARSHAG DER MARGOSIAN, B. A. Euphrates College 1894	Harpoot, Turkey	129 Howe Street
WILLIAM WRIGHT MARKOE	Orange, Mass.	1179 Chapel Street
WILLIAM RICHARD MUNGER	New London, Conn.	305 George Street
FRANK WESLEY NOLAN	Springfield, Mass.	65 Olive Street
TIMOTHY GRATTAN O'CONNELL	Bristol Conn.	West Haven
EDWARD EMMET O'DONNELL	Ansonia, Conn.	Ansonia
FRANK JUDSON PARKER, Ph.B. Yale University 1895	Branford Conn.	1161 Chapel Street

JAMES LOCKE PERKINS	Concord, N. H.	293 York Street
LEWIS BEERS PORTER	New Haven, Conn.	183 Portsea Street
WYETH ELLIOTT RAY	New Haven, Conn.	120 Kimberly Avenue
CHARLES AMBLER RIDER	W. Redding, Conn.	78 Edgewood Avenue
HENRY COTTRELL ROWLAND	Greenwich, Conn.	1161 Chapel Street
ROBERT COWAN SELLEW	Waterbury, Conn.	305 George Street
MILTON SEE SHERWOOD	Pocantico Hills, N. Y.	121 York Street
CHARLES LANCELOT PROCTOR SMITH	New Haven, Conn.	450 Elm Street
LUCIUS HARRISON STEWART	Rutland, Vt.	159 York Street
HEMAN AUGUSTUS TYLER, JR	Hartford, Conn.	279 Crown Street
HARRY GOLDSBOROUGH WATSON, M.A.	Centerville, Md.	305 George Street
Western Md. College 1892		

SENIOR CLASS, 38.

Junior Class

THOMAS JOSEPH BERGIN, B.A.	New Haven, Conn.	14 Daggett Street
Yale University 1896		
JOHN LADD BURNHAM, B.A.	Springfield, Mass.	100 Dwight Street
Yale University 1896		
DEAN FOSTER, B.A.	Medford, Oklahoma	427 Temple Street
Univ. of Kansas 1896		
JAMES PULLMAN, B. A	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport
Wesleyan University 1896		
EDWARD DORLAND SMITH, B.A.	Peru, N. Y.	123 York Street
Yale University 1896		
ALBERT EUGENE VONTOBEL, B.A.	Torrington, Conn.	100 Dwight Street
Yale University 1896		

JUNIOR CLASS, 6.

Second Year

WILLARD FISKE ASHLEY, Ph.B.	Waterbury, Conn.	91 Lake Place
Yale University 1897		
WILLIAM EDWARD BALMER, B.A.	Whitinsville, Mass.	109 Wall Street
Yale University 1897		
JOHN HARRY DIEDERICH'S BUDAU	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport
GEORGE LAMB BUIST, JR., B.A.	Charleston, S. C.	120 College Street
Yale University 1896		
GEORGE LINCOLN BUNNELL, Ph.B.	Bridgeport, Conn.	63 W.D.
Yale University 1896		
RUSSELL SHEPARD CHURCH	Bristol, R. I.	109 York Street
JOHN PETER COLGAN	New Haven, Conn.	118 Ashmun Street
FREDERICK COONLEY, B.A.	Port Richmond, N. Y.	333 York Street
Yale University 1896		
CYRUS WEST FIELD	New York City	1161 Chapel Street
WILLIAM JOSEPH FLANNERY	New Britain, Conn.	New Britain
NATHAN LEROY GRIFFIN	New London, N. H.	19 Sylvan Avenue

EDGAR FRANCIS HAMLIN	Plantsville, Conn.	391 Crown Street
CHARLES WILLIAM HENZE	New Haven, Conn.	131 West Street
EDWARD LAPHAM HILL	Waldoboro, Me.	19 Sylvan Avenue
THOMAS VINCENT HYNES	S. Meriden, Conn.	S. Meriden
JOHN WAGNER IVES	West Goshen, Conn.	88 Park Street
HUBERT ASABEL LANE, Ph.B. Yale University 1897	Russell, Pa.	1098 Chapel Street
HENRY EDWIN McDERMOTT, B.A. Yale University 1896	New Haven Conn.	268 Orchard Street
ARTHUR SAMUEL McQUEEN	New Haven, Conn.	11½ Park Street
WILLIAM JOHN MARONEY	Springfield, Mass.	121 York Street
HERMAN CANFIELD PITTS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	91 W. D.
CHARLES OSCAR PURINTON, Ph.B. Yale University 1897	New Hartford, Conn.	104 Lake Place
JAMES FRANCIS QUINN	New Haven, Conn.	14 Anderson Street
CHARLES WILLIAM SNYDER, B.A. Fisk University 1896	Hartford, Conn.	1016 Chapel Street
PAUL RUSSEL STETSON	Westville, Conn.	Westville
FRANK WILLIE STEVENS	New Haven, Conn.	109 York Street
HAROLD APPLETON TARBELL	Bridgeport, Conn.	9 Cottage Street
LOUIS JOSEPH THIBAUT	Waterbury, Conn.	528 Chapel Street
ROBERT GRAHAM TRACY	New Haven, Conn.	216 Cedar Street
WESLEY GROVE VINCENT, B.A. Yale University 1896	Cottage City, Mass.	532 P.
NOAH SAMUEL WADHAMS, Ph.B. Yale University 1897	New Haven, Conn.	22 Prince Street
JOHN GEORGE WILLIAMS	Branford, Conn.	109 York Street
WILLIAM HOUSTON WRIGHT	Bridgeport, O.	1016 Chapel Street

SECOND YEAR, 33.

First Year

FRANK GOODWIN ATTWOOD	Woodbury, Conn.	68 Edgewood Avenue
GEORGE ARTHUR BLAKESLEE	New Haven, Conn.	39 Ward Street
GEORGE MICHAEL BOWEN	New Britain, Conn.	New Britain
ZAKAR ELISHA BOYAJIAN, B.A. Euphrates College 1895	Harpoot, Turkey	129 Howe Street
IRVING EDWIN BRAINARD	Bristol, Conn.	159 Elm Street
HARRY CARTER	S. Meriden, Conn.	391 Crown Street
EDGAR GARRIE CLARK	New Haven, Conn.	100 Portsea Street
WILLIAM GARTH CLOPTON	New York City	75 Broadway
WILLIAM JOSEPH COONEY	New Haven, Conn.	107 Greene Street
PATRICK VINCENT COSTELLO	New Haven, Conn.	214 Franklin Street
CLARENCE JOSEPH DOWNEY	New Haven, Conn.	558 Grand Avenue
ROBERT NELSON FULLER	New Haven, Conn.	40 Kensington Street
JOHN STUART GILLESPIE	Brooklyn, N. Y.	126 Wall Street
SAMUEL GURNEY	Bridgeport Conn.	Bridgeport
GOULD SHELTON HIGGINS	Hanover, Conn.	142 York Street

WILLIAM MCKIMMIE HIGGINS	Thompsonville, Conn.	404 Crown Street
EDWARD CHARLES KRAUSE	New Haven, Conn.	26 Ward Street
LEONE FRANKLIN LAPIERRE	Norwich, Conn.	123 York Street
WALTER SIDDESS LAY	Westbrook, Conn.	560 Winthrop Avenue
ARTHUR FIELD LINDLEY	Montclair, N. J.	1161 Chapel Street
HOWARD DEFOREST LOCKWOOD	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport
JOSEPH ABRAHAM LOEB	New Haven, Conn.	200 Franklin Street
NELSON AMOS LUDINGTON, JR.	New Haven, Conn.	238 Grand Avenue
WILLIAM THOMAS MCGUIRE	New Haven, Conn.	96 Sylvan Avenue
THOMAS FRANCIS MAHER	New Haven, Conn.	133 Nash Street
FREDERICK FLETCHER MALONEY	Dundee, N. Y.	1044 Chapel Street
GEORGE AUGUST MAY	Philadelphia, Pa.	Gymnasium
ESAIE GARABED MISSIRIAN	New Haven, Conn.	168 Edgewood Avenue
JAMES PERCIVAL MORRILL	Springfield, Mass.	121 York Street
ELBERT AMES MUNSELL	New Haven, Conn.	178 Quinnipiac Street
WALTER LEROY MURRAY	New Haven, Conn.	321 Cedar Street
FRANK ATHOS O'BRIEN	New York City	128 High Street
CYRUS EDMOND PENDLETON	Hebron, Conn.	373 Crown Street
FRANK EDWARD PHILLIPS	New Haven, Conn.	23 Dorman Street
HARRIS STARR POMEROY	Willimantic, Conn.	159 York Street
HUBERT WASHINGTON ROSS	New Haven, Conn.	80 Webster Street
NICOLA MARIA SANSONE	Bridgeport, Conn.	12 Lafayette Street
RALPH HUGO SCHNEELOCH	New Haven, Conn.	294 Elm Street
FRED HURD SCOFIELD	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport
HARRY GIFFORD STEWARD	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport
GEORGE STREIT	New Haven, Conn.	S. Quinnipiac Street
ELLSWORTH GRENVILLE WARNER	Hamden, Conn.	Hamden
JAMES BURT WILLIAMS	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport
ORIN RUSSELL WITTER	Chaplin, Conn.	159 York Street
ALFRED BURDETTE WOOD	Hartford, Conn.	279 Crown Street

FIRST YEAR, 45.

Special Students

JOHN GAULD,	New Haven, Conn.	39 Frank Street
ADOLPH ERNEST SEYDEL,	New Haven, Conn.	54 Frank Street

SPECIAL STUDENTS, 2.

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	128

Medical Alumni Association

R

Rad. colch. sicc. \bar{s} ij.

Vini albi Hisp. tb ij.

Infuse, filter and add Sp. vin. rect. \bar{s} ij.

Sig. Used in gout, twenty drops at night.

—Fay's supplement to the U. S. P.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Yale Medical Alumni Association was called to order at 10 A. M., June 29, 1897. President O. T. Osborne, officiating. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The Prudential Committee reported favorably on the names of thirty-three candidates for admission, and stated that the Treasurer's report had been examined and found correct. This report was accepted. The following names were ballotted on for admission, and all were unanimously elected. S. M. Hammond, '96, S. H. Wadhams, '96, L. W. Bacon, '92, and the following from '97: A. E. Loveland, H. L. Welch, L. W. Wheeler, F. I. Nettleton, T. D. Pallman, P. D. Littlejohn, C. L. Kilbourn, W. S. Barnes, G. A. Weaver, R. S. Graves, J. E. Herrity, S. J. Ferris, J. B. Brocksieper, F. H. Reilly, E. F. McIntosh, William F. Penn, B. F. Corwin, F. H. Todd, G. H. Warner, H. H. Briggs, E. K. Loveland, E. D. Chipman, I. D. Blanchard, S. R. Woodruff, W. M. Weaver, W. G. Reynolds, F. J. McGuire, T. E. Beard, J. A. Cooke, M. Loeb. The Secretary's report was read and accepted. The obituary report stated that no deaths of active members had taken place during the year, but spoke of the decease of ten graduates of the school. This report was accepted. The report of the Executive Committee was then read, emphasizing the increased number of students in the school and their success in obtaining hospital appointments.

The endowments to the school have been greater this year than ever before, but its needs are also greater. The most crying want at present being a new Dispensary. The committee recommends a reprinting of the constitution of the society, and the list of graduates of the school, as soon as the condition of the treasury warrants it; it

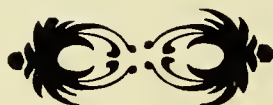
also recommends that a committee be appointed to consider the cost of providing the Alumni room at the school with some needed desks and shelves for storing magazines, and with a framed card stating that the room was furnished by the Alumni Association.

The committee suggests that a course of six or eight evening lectures be delivered during the college year by eminent medical men of New York and elsewhere. It also suggests the appointment of a committee to coöperate with the treasurer in getting delinquent members to pay up their dues. The committee move that the first clause of Act II. of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: "Regular meetings of this association shall be held annually on the Monday preceeding Commencement, at the medical college building," the rest of the article to remain unaltered. The foregoing report of the executive committee was accepted. It was voted that the committees called for in the preceding report be appointed by the chair. It was voted that fifty dollars be spent in improving the Alumni room, whenever there is one hundred dollars in the treasury. It was voted that the President express to President Dwight our appreciation of his work in securing for the medical school the recent gift of \$50,000, and also to Dr. Lindsley our appreciation of his long and faithful service as Professor in the school. The election of officers which followed, resulted in the following choice:

President,	A. A. Crane,	1887.
	C. J. Bartlett,	1895.
	S. D. Gilbert,	1871.
Vice-Presidents,	H. Fleischner,	1878.
	A. E. Loveland,	1897.
	W. F. Verdi,	1894.
Chairman of Prudential Com.,	W. J. Sheehan,	1895.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. A. McDONNELL, *Secretary*.



Constitution

Adopted June 27, 1893.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be known as the YALE MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 2. Its members shall consist of Graduates of the Medical Department of Yale University.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of this Association shall be held annually on the Tuesday preceeding Commencement at the Medical College Building. Notice of meetings shall be sent by the Secretary to every alumnus one month before the date of the same. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer. They shall (excepting the Secretary) be elected annually by ballot, and shall at once enter on the duties of their office.

The Secretary shall hold office for three years and his election by ballot, shall take place every third year.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Association, to call special meetings with the concurrence of any other officer, or upon the written request of three members, and to present an address at the close of his term of office.

Vice-Presidents.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents, in order of their graduate seniority, to preside at meetings in the absence of the President, and to serve as members of the Executive Committee.

Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a faithful record of all the transactions of the Association to give due notice to all members of the meetings of the Association, to conduct all correspondence, to receive, have charge of, and edit all publications of the Association; to receive, and as Treasurer to have in charge all funds of the Association, and to disburse the same on warrant signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and any one Vice-President, to serve as a member of the Executive Committee, and to present to the Association at every annual meeting a statement of the financial and general condition of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. Application for membership shall be presented in writing by any member at any regular meeting, and shall be referred to the Executive Committee; if favorably reported upon by the committee the application shall be immediately acted upon. The candidates shall be declared elected on their receiving a majority of the votes cast. The voting shall be by ballot.

SEC. 2. Newly elected members shall be notified of their election and from the date of such notification shall be considered as members in full standing in the Association; or, if present at the meeting they shall be presented to the Association by any of the Vice-Presidents, or by any member appointed by the President for that purpose.

They shall sign their name in the book of membership.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. The Executive Committee of the Association shall consist of seven members, viz.: The Chairman elected at every annual meeting, the five Vice-Presidents and the Secretary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine into the eligibility of all candidates for membership and to report upon the same; to hear and to pass upon, and according to its judgment to report all charges preferred against members of the Association; to appoint from its body a sub-committee of two (from which the Secretary shall be excluded), who shall annually audit all accounts of the Association; to make all arrangements for the anniversary exercises; to provide for a banquet to be held on the day of the annual meeting, and to make through the Chairman an annual report on all matters affecting the welfare of the Medical School and the work of the Association.

At least one meeting of the Committee shall be held during the college year, notice of which shall be sent to every member. Three members shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

CHARGES.

SEC. 1. Any member may present charges affecting the standing of any other

member, to the Executive Committee, which shall examine into the same, and, if possible, report thereon to the Association for action.

SEC. 2. Any member against whom charges shall be preferred by the Executive Committee, shall be summoned in writing by the Secretary to appear at a stated future meeting to answer them; should he fail to appear, final action upon the same shall be laid over one year, at which time he may be reprimanded, fined, suspended or expelled at the discretion of the Association: provided, that no member under charges preferred shall be permitted to vote upon any question before the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

FEES.

SEC. 1. The admission fee to this Association shall be one dollar, payable before admission; and there shall be thereafter an annual fee of one dollar, due at the annual meeting in June.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. Amendments in this Constitution shall be presented to the Association in writing, at any regular meeting. Such amendments shall lie upon the table for one year. They shall be printed and sent to every member with the notification of the next ensuing regular meeting.

It shall require a favorable two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting, when they are acted upon, for their unchanged or modified adoption.



Directory of Living Graduates

Yale Medical College

1831.

Chauncey Ayres, Stamford, Conn.

1837.

J. Norcross Keeler.

Gurdon W. Russell, M.A., Hartford, Conn.

1838.

Frederick A. Hart, Southington, Conn.

James A. Hovey.

Joshua Huntington, B.A. 1832, 437 Seventh st., N. W., Washington,
D.C.

1839.

*Horatio Bryant, M.A., Independence, Iowa.

Dewitt C. Jayne, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.

Joao F. Lima (Brazil ?).

1840.

Francis A. Brewster, Brunswick, Ga.

Francis L. Dickinson, Rockville, Conn.

Felipe F. DeSa (Brazil ?).

Samuel G. Smith, M.A.

Daniel Webb.

1841.

John H. Arnold.

*John Yale, Ware, Mass.

1842.

David F. Atwater, B.A. 1839, Springfield, Mass.
 *Horace Burr, Wilmington, Del.
 Philo N. Curtiss.

1843.

George W. Burke, M.A., Middletown, Conn.
 *Robert Crane, Waterbury, Conn.
 Monroe Judson, Newtown, Conn.
 Samuel H. Lea, B.A. 1838.

1844.

Garwood H. Atwood, B.A. 1840, Woodbury, Conn.
 Edwin C. Bidwell, B.A., Vineland, N. J.
 Christopher S. Fenner.
 Austin Lord, North Haven, Conn.

1845.

James Austen, B.A. (address unknown).
 Edwin M. Beardsley, Monroe, Conn.
 Robert W. Forbes, B.A. 1842, Produce Exchange, New York City.
 William H. Rossell.

1846.

Jacob T. Buckley.
 William A. Durrie, B.A. 1843, East Orange, N. J.
 Samuel A. Hills, 38 W. One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, N. Y.
 City.
 Samuel W. Skinner, B.A. 1842, Toledo, Ohio.
 Charles Thomas.
 Sylvester W. Turner, B.A. 1842, Chester, Conn.
 Andrew J. White, 54 Warren street, New York City.

1847.

Edwin Bidwell, Deep River, Conn.
 Charles C. Cone.
 Charles H. Rogers, *B.A. 1844, Central Village, Conn.
 William E. Sparrow, Mattapoisett, Mass.
 William H. Williams, 207 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Albert B. Worthington, Middle Haddam, Conn.

1848.

Benjamin F. Bradford.

Lebbeus E. Marsh, Greeley, Col.

Elisha S. Peck.

John Q. Smith.

*Sigismond Waterman, 165 East Sixteenth street, New York City.

1849.

William H. Sage, 48 Howe street, New Haven, Conn.

Daniel M. Webb, B.A. 1846, Madison, Conn.

George S. Williams.

1850.

Henry C. Bunce, Glastonbury, Conn.

Richard P. Evans, Franklin, Ohio, corner Third and Main streets.

Charles C. Holcombe, Lee, Mass.

Lewis R. Hurlbutt, B.A. 1843, Stamford, Conn.

Joel W. Smith, Charles City, Iowa.

1851.

*Orlando Brown, Washington, Conn.

Samuel Catlin, Tecumseh, Mich.

*Francis C. Greene, Easthampton, Mass.

Robert Hubbard, Bridgeport, Conn.

Matthew T. Newton, Suffield, Conn.

William Soule, Jewett City, Conn.

1852.

*James H. Curry, Shrub Oaks, N. Y.

Nathaniel M. Freeman, 7 E. Ninety-second street, New York City.

*Prof. Charles A. Lindsley, B.A., 15 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.

George B. Parsons, Hooper, Nebraska.

Noah B. Welton.

Samuel A. Wilson, Windsor, Conn.

1853.

Francis Bacon, 32 High street, New Haven, Conn.

William T. Booth, M.A., 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

*Joseph B. Elliott, 493 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*William H. Leonard, 425 Second avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles A. Neale.

Charles E. Sanford, 188 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Paul C. Skiff, 664 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

*Melancthon Storrs, B.A. 1852, Hartford, Conn.

1854.

Hon. Erastus B. Bills, Durant, Cedar Co., Iowa.

John Nicoll, 86 Broadway, New Haven, Conn.

*Prof. Moses C. White, M.A., 48 College street, New Haven, Conn.

1855.

Edward H. Bartlett, Oakland, Maryland.

Francis M. Holly, Greenwich, Conn.

Walter S. Munger, Watertown, Conn.

*Henry P. Stearns, B.A. 1853, Hartford, Conn.

*George W. Strong (address unknown).

Edwin G. Sumner, Mansfield Center, Conn.

1856.

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, B.A. 1850, D.D., Norwich, Conn.

William Bissell, B.A. 1853, Lakeville, Conn.

George B. Bouton, Westport, Conn.

Oliver H. Bronson.

Luther C. Cox, San Francisco, Cal.

Richard Foote.

Cyrus B. Newton, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Henry W. Painter, Waterbury, Conn.

Stephen F. Pomeroy, Springfield, Mass.

1857.

*Asa H. Churchill, Meriden, Conn.

George Clay, B.A. New Britain, Conn.

*Cortlandt V. R. Creed.

Homer L. Parsons, Kaufman, Texas.

*Ozias W. Peck, Oneonta, N. Y.

Ezra Smith, Flushing, Mich.

*Samuel R. Wooster, Grand Rapids, Mich.

1858.

George W. Birch, Stamford, Conn.

St. Felix Colardeau, B.A.

*Daniel A. DeForest, Warrick Co., Ind.

H. Webster Jones, B.A. 1855.

1859.

*Frederick L. Dibble, 257 Church street, New Haven, Conn.

1860.

David C. Ainey, New Milford, Pa.

*John W. Barker, 87 Main street, Westville, Conn.

Abel C. Benedict, 48 Montgomery street, Syracuse, N. Y.

*Timothy H. Bishop, 215 Church street, New Haven, Conn.

Evelyn L. Bissell, 308 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.

Platte E. Brush (Dimock Pa.?).

*Samuel F. Chapin, Erie, Pa.

Nelson G. Hall, Guilford, Conn.

Charles H. Hubbard, Essex, Conn.

*Aaron S. Oberly, U. S. Navy, Easton, Pa.

Edward P. Woodward (Bristol, Conn.?).

1861.

Neilson A. Baldwin, B.A., 510 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James A. Bigelow (address unknown).

Henry W. Foster (Bozeman, Montana?).

Joel W. Hyde, 215 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Pitkin, Buffalo, N. Y.

*Henry Plumb, Pleasanton, Kansas.

Horace P. Porter (address unknown).

*George Rice, B.A. 1860, South Framingham, Mass.

Ebenezer Witter.

1862.

Edward O. Cowles, B.A. 1856, 629 Lexington avenue, New York City.

Frederick A. Dudley, King's Ferry, N. Y.

Edwin L. Gardner (address unknown).

Robert G. Hassard, Harwinton, Conn.

Jairus F. Lines.

*Rollin McNeil, 149 Bradley street, New Haven, Conn.

J. Wadsworth Terry, Englewood, N. J.

Charles Tomlinson, B.A. 1858 (Hartford, Conn.)

Thomas H. White, B.A. 1860, 34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

1863.

Marcus B. Fisk.

*T. Morton Hills, Willimantic, Conn.

Charles G. G. Merrill, B.A. 1861, New Haven, Conn.

William C. Minor.

Frank B. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn.

Charles S. Ward, Bridgeport, Conn.

1864

J. Knight Bacon, New Milford, Conn.

*Frederick Beach, B.A. 1860, 201 West Forty-fourth st., New York City.

George W. Beach, Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.

William L. Bradley, B.A. 1860, 203 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.

*John D. Brundage.

*Virgil M. Dow, B.A. 1856, 1127 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

Frank Gallagher (address unknown).

Napoleon B. Kenyon, River Point, R. I.

George Parkinson.

S. Cambreleng Powell, Newport, R. I.

*Durell Shepard, 223 Washington avenue, West Haven, Conn.

*Henry S. Turrill, U. S. Army, Fort Riley, Kansas.

*S. Douglas Twining, Ph. B. 1859, 210 Grand avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1865.

William D. Anderson, B.A. 1862, 150 Temple street, New Haven, Ct.

*James G. Birch, Newburgh, N. Y.

Herbert M. Bishop, Los Angeles, Cal.

George B. Durrie, 103 West Fifty-fourth street, New York City.

*John C. Herrick, 732 Fourteenth street, Denver, Col.

*George F. Lewis, Collinsville, Conn.

Malcolm Macfarlan, 1805 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William A. Mitchell, B.A., P. O. Box 3344, New York City.

David G. Overand.

Henry A. Page (address unknown).

Oliver F. Treadwell, B.A. 1862, Hamden, Conn.

Edward L. Washburn, B.A. 1863, 83 Church street, New Haven, Conn.

William Witter, Norwich, Conn.

1866.

*Myron N. Chamberlin, B.A. 1857, Cheshire, Conn.

Seth Hill, Stepney, Conn.

*William E. Hitchcock, 55 Belleville avenue, Newark, N. J.

Robert S. Ives, B.A. 1864, 339 Temple street, New Haven, Conn.

George F. Lewis, B.A. 1864, Wichita, Kan.

*Albert E. Merrill, Sandusky, O.

Z. Rojas de Molina, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Charles F. Morgan, Greenville, Mich.

Fenner H. Peckham, Providence, R. I.

*George R. Shepherd, 667 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.

1867.

Albert J. Ainey, Brooklyn, Pa.

Theobald Baird.

Daniel T. Bromley, Hartford, Conn.

George E. Cragin, Community, Madison Co., N. Y.

Theodore R. Noyes.

Lulian N. Parker, South Manchester, Conn.

*William V. Wilson, 182 Elm street, West Haven, Conn.

1868.

Franklin H. Fowler, M.A., 335 West Fifty-fifth street, New York City.

*Robert B. Goodyear, North Haven, Conn.

John H. Grannis, Old Saybrook, Conn.

Henry M. Rising, South Glastonbury, Conn.

James L. Weaver, Noank, Conn.

1869.

*John F. Barnett, 206 Savin avenue, West Haven, Conn.

*David F. Crary, Jr., Hartford, Conn.

*John Morgan, 39 Huntington street, Boston, Mass.

*Gould A. Shelton, M.A. 1861, Shelton, Conn.

Luther H. Wood, Ph.B. 1867, Denver, Col.

1870.

Willis G. Alling, 310 Orange street, New Haven, Conn.

*Frank E. Castle, Waterbury, Conn.

1871.

- Walter R. Bartlett, North Guilford, Conn.
 *Norman B. Bayley, 40 Broad street, Haverstraw, N. Y.
 *Samuel D. Gilbert, B.A. 1869, 29 Wall street, New Haven, Conn.
 *Robert Lauder, 192 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Thomas N. McLean, Elizabeth, N. J.
 *George B. Peck, M.A., 324 North Main street, Providence, R. I.
 Ozro E. Powers, Wallingford, Conn.
 Wilbur F. Witter, North Brookfield, Mass.

1872.

- *Frederick Bellosa, 209 Orange street, New Haven, Conn.
 Charles W. Gaylord, B.A. 1870, Branford, Conn.
 *Elias B. Heady, Milford, Conn.
 William H. Hotchkiss, B.A. 1869, 84 Trumbull street, New Haven,
 Conn.

1873.

- Hermann Baumann.
 John H. Eden, Fordham, N. Y.
 William B. Hall, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Calvin S. May, 205 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.
 *Frederick O. White, 514 Howard avenue, New Haven, Conn.

1874.

- Edward Ames.
 Wilbur H. Booth, Utica, N. Y.
 Charles W. Fitch, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Edward S. Mears.
 James Olmstead, B.A. 1872, Middletown, Conn.
 Ernest L. Thomson, 1162 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.
 Stanley P. Warren, B.A. 1869, Portland, Me.

1875.

- Charles L. Blake, Northfield, Conn.
 George B. Chapman, Amenia Union, N. Y.
 Franklin D. Clum, Cheviot, N. Y.

- *John P. C. Foster, B.A. 1869, 107 College street, New Haven, Conn.
 William Howard.
 Samuel E. Morgan (address unknown).
 James J. Newcomb, Litchfield, Conn.
 *T. Mitchell Prudden, Ph.B. 1872, 160 W. Fifty-ninth street, N. Y. City.
 *Prof. Thomas H. Russell, Ph.B. 1872, 139 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.
 Bayard T. Smith (West Point, Ga.?).
 James Sullivan, 267 Chestnut street, Manchester, N. H.
 Charles D. Wiggin, M.A. (address unknown).

1876.

- Edward S. Dwight, Smyrna, Del.
 Frank Gorham, Weston, Conn.
 Geo. R. Henderson, M.A.
 Samuel H. Huntington, Wilton, Conn.
 Laban H. Johnson.
 *Edward H. Welch, West Winsted, Conn.

1877.

- Wallace H. Dean, Blandford, Mass.
 Rev. George Michaelian, B.D. 1876 (address unknown).
 Curtis H. Osborn, Southport, Conn.
 William H. Rand (address unknown).
 *William C. Welch, 44 College street, New Haven, Conn.

1878.

- *Henry Fleischner, 928 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.
 *Edward E. Gaylord, B.A. 1873, Pasadena, Cal.
 John Flavel Gaylord, B.A. 1876, Plymouth, Mass.
 *John P. Henriques, 19 Aborn street, Providence, R. I.
 *Charles P. Lindsley, Ph.B. 1875, 37 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.
 Herbert W. Little.
 Max Mailhouse, Ph.B. 1876, 151 Meadow street, New Haven, Conn.
 James M. Reilly, 337 Cedar street, New Haven, Conn.
 *Prof. Dudley A. Sargent, B.A., Cambridge, Mass.
 Walter J. Smith (address unknown).

1879.

- George J. Augur, 1104 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.
 Scott R. Baker, Ansonia, Conn.
 *James C. Barker, New Milford, Conn.
 *Eli P. Flint, Rockville, Conn.
 Robert J. Gibson, Ph.B. 1876 (address unknown).
 Andrew B. Gorham, Wilton, Conn.
 Alton W. Leighton, Ph.B. 1877, 215 York street, New Haven, Conn.
 *Professor William S. Miller, Madison, Wis.
 George O. Robbins, Waterbury, Conn.
 Charles G. Surridge.
 *Nathan P. Tyler, B.A. 1876, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 William J. Wakeman, B.A. 1876, U.S. Army, Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

1880.

- George E. Bushnell, B.A. 1876, U.S. Army, Fort Hamilton, New York.
 *J. Francis Calef, B.A., 189 Main street, Middletown, Conn.
 *Andrew F. Currier, B.A. 1878, 138 Madison avenue, N. Y. City.
 *H. Holbrook Curtis, Ph.B. 1877, 118 Madison avenue, New York City.
 *Loren T. Day, Westport, Conn.
 *Henry Doutteit, New Britain, Conn.
 *Charles H. Howland, New Haven, Conn., 1382 Chapel street.
 *Rev. Edward McGowan, M.A., New London, Conn.
 Edward K. Roberts, Ph.B. 1878, 244 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.
 *William S. Russell, Wallingford, Conn.
 *Prof. Samuel W. Williston, Ph.D., Lawrence, Kansas.

1881.

- *William H. Brinley, 251 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Charles W. Dana, Tunkhannock, Pa.
 *William W. Hawkes, B.A. 1879, 35 High street, New Haven, Conn.
 Walter L. Lea (address unknown).
 *Charles E. Park, 132 Olive street, New Haven, Conn.
 *Dwight A. Richardson, Shelton, Conn.
 James E. Stetson, 106 High street, New Haven, Conn.
 Caryl F. S. White, 158 Olive street, New Haven, Conn.
 *Walter C. Whiting (address unknown).

1882.

*Frederick Sumner Smith, B.A. 1879, Chester, Conn.

*Frank H. Wheeler, B.A. 1880, 221 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.

1883.

Charles M. Downs, Ph.B. 1881, 686 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill.

George F. Fiske, B.A., 438 La Salle avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frank N. Loomis, B.A. 1881, Birmingham, Conn.

Arthur J. Tenney, Ph.B. 1877, Branford, Conn.

*John E. W. Thompson, 459 Manhattan avenue, New York City.

1884.

Dennis W. Barry, Hoboken, N. J.

*David C. Brown, Danbury, Conn.

George T. Doolittle, Spokane Falls, Wash.

George F. Lewis, B.A., Stratford, Conn.

*Oliver T. Osborne, 252 York street, New Haven, Conn.

Frederick Sefton, Derry, N. H.

*John G. Stevens, Monroe, Conn.

*Henry L. Swain, 232 York street, New Haven, Conn.

George S. Wright, New Hartford, Conn.

1885.

*Charles F. Dibble, 257 Church street, New Haven, Conn.

James W. Sears, Danbury, Conn.

*Jay W. Seaver, B.A. 1880, 25 Lynwood street, New Haven, Conn.

*Charles W. Vishno, 264 York street, New Haven, Conn.

1886.

*Charles H. Brockett, 351 York street, New Haven, Conn.

Henry O. Carrington, Ph.B. 1880 (address unknown).

*Louis E. Cooper, Ph.B. 1884, Ansonia, Conn.

Francis B. Kellogg, B.A. 1883, Tacoma, Wash.

George H. Pierce, B.A., Danbury, Conn.

1887.

- *George F. Converse, 1 Whalley avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *Augustine A. Crane, B.A. 1885, Waterbury, Conn.
- *Edwin M. McCabe, B.A., 383 Howard avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *Warren C. McFarland, 360 West Fifty-first street, New York City.
- *Stephen J. Maher, 212 Orange street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Joseph H. Townsend, B.A. 1885, 39 College street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Frank VanAllen, B.A. 1885, Madura, S. India.

1888.

- *Edward C. Beach, Milford, Conn.
- *Louis B. Bishop, B.A. 1886, 77 Whitney avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *Thomas M. Cahill, 611 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *Charles R. Jackson, 68 W. Ninety-third street, New York City.
- *Moses Kleiner, 2203 Welton avenue, Denver, Col.
- *Henry R. Stiles, U. S. Army, Fort Meade, S. D.
- *William H. Stowe, Cross River, Westchester Co., N. Y.

1889.

- *Thomas S. Bronson, Ph.B. 1886, 58 Dwight street, New Haven, Conn.
- *William J. Sullivan, LL.B. 1890, 45 William street, New York City.

1890.

- *Edward R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
- *William P. Baldwin, B.A. 1888, 1119 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.
- *William P. J. Burke, 687 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *B. Austin Cheney, B.A. 1888, 40 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Harry B. Ferris, B.A. 1887, Yale Medical College, New Haven, Conn.
- *George. W. Lawrence, Cromwell, Conn.
- *Charles A. Tuttle, Ph.B., 129 Whalley avenue, New Haven, Conn.

1891.

- *Frank J. Bardwell, Bridgeport, Conn.
- *John S. Barnes, 806 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
- *Edward L. Bliss, B.A. 1887, Foochow, China.
- *Frederick O. Chamberlain, B.L., B.S., 36 bis avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.
- *Harry A. Elcock (address unknown).
- Henry F. Gamble, B.A., 185 Shrewsbury street, Charleston, W. Va.
- *Samuel W. Irving, New Britain, Conn.

*Reuben A. Lockhart, Bridgeport, Conn.

*James H. McInerney.

*Paul S. Robinson. Ph.B. 1889, 164 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.

*Shiukichi Shigemi, Ph.B. 1888, Tsukuba Khan, No. 4 Karasumaricho, Shiba, Tokio, Japan.

*Clarence E. Skinner, 318 Orange street, New Haven, Conn.

Richard W. Westbrook, 1265 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*George H. Williams, 167 West Eighty-first street, New York City.

1892.

Leonard Woolsey Bacon, 294 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.

*George Newton Bell, 44 High street, Hartford, Conn.

Richard Francis Brown, New Britain, Conn.

*Elias Wyman Davis, B.A. 1880, Seymour, Conn.

*Alexander William Evans, Ph.B. 1890, 120 High street, New Haven, Ct.

*Timothy John Foley, Worcester, Mass.

*Austin Brainard Fuller, B.A. 1866, 632 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

*Frederick George Graves, 120 N. Main street, Waterbury, Conn.

*Joseph Barnard Hall, Hartford, Conn.

John Augustus Hartwell, Ph.B. 1889, 24 East Fifty-fourth st., N. Y.

*Moses Jacob Husinsky, 156 Congress avenue, New Haven, Conn.

*George Henry Jackson, B.D. 1891, 255 Orchard street, New Haven, Ct.

*Daniel Albion Jones, B.A. 1884, 746 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

*William Matthew Kenna, Ph.B. 1890, 102 Lyon st., New Haven, Conn.

*William Alford Korn, B.A. 1890, Norwich, Conn.

George Newton Lawson, B.A. 1890, Middle Haddam, Conn.

*Ralph Augustine McDonnell, B.A. 1890, 312 Elm st., New Haven, Conn.

*Thomas Edward McEvoy, B.A. 1890, Worcester, Mass.

Edward Lyman Munson, B.A. 1890, U.S. Army, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

*Homer Tomlinson Partree, B.A. 1887, Blandford, Mass.

*Alexander Rovinsky, Boston, Mass.

*Hyman Solomon Schlevin, 161 N. Sixth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1893.

*Ambrose Kirk Brennan, 49 Humphrey street, New Haven, Conn.

*Rollin Blackman Chatfield, Granby, Conn.

*Arthur Sanford Cheney, Ph.B. 1889, 55 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.

*Frederick Stanley Cowles, Westbrook, Conn.

Wilton E. Dickerman, B.A., Hartford, Conn.

- *Alejandro Garcia-Aragon, B.A. and Ph B., Cartago, Costa Rica.
- *Frederick Carl Goldstein, Ansonia, Conn.
- *Edward Winchester Goodenough, B.A. 1887, Waterbury, Conn.
- *Franklin Lyman Lawton, Ph.B. 1890 (address unknown).
- *Robert Ellsworth Peck, Ph.B. 1890, 486 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Isaac Napoleon Porter, B.A., 194 Dixwell avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- Leonard Cutler Sanford, B.A. 1890, 216 Crown st., New Haven, Ct.
- *Marshal Adolph Scharton.
- *Morris Dore Slattery, 191 DeWitt street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Frederick Benoni Sweet, Springfield, Mass.
- William C. Wurtemberg, 42 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.

1894.

- *Ernst Herman Arnold, Anderson Gymnasium, 15 Wall st., New Haven, Conn.
- *Jerome Samuel Bissell, West Morris, Conn.
- *Charles Porter Botsford, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.
- Charles Ellsworth Bush, Cromwell, Conn.
- *Charles Franklin Craig, Danbury, Conn.
- *Simon Philip Goodhart, Ph. B. 1892, 130 East Sixteenth st., N. Y. City.
- *Miles Remond Gordon, Chelsea, Mass.
- *Edward Lyman Kingman, 1173 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.
- Edward Brooks Marston, Bath, Me.
- *Robert Orton Moody, B.S. 1891, 1204 W. Chapel st., New Haven, Conn.
- *James Albert Moore, B. A. 1892, 223 Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *Edward Seymour Moulton, B.A. 1891, 252 York st., New Haven, Conn.
- *F. H. R. Oertel, College street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Frederick Noyes Sperry, 76 Wooster street, New Haven, Conn.
- *William Francis Verdi, 172 St. John street, New Haven, Conn.

1895.

- *Charles J. Bartlett, B.A. 1892, 45 Lake Place, New Haven, Conn.
- *Frederick C. Bishop, B. A. 1892, West Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Charles Gardner Childs, Jr., Montclair, N. J.
- *James Henry Joseph Flynn, 426 Howard avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *Albert Louis House, Torrington, Conn.
- *Vertner Kenerson, M.A. 1893, 189 Allen street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- *Elmer Arthur Lawbaugh, Ph.B. 1893, 711 Field Building, Chicago, Ill.
- *Myron Potter Robinson, Terryville, Conn.

- *Harry Breed Rising, South Glastonbury, Conn.
- *William Joseph Sheehan, B.S. 1892, 312 Columbus ave., New Haven, Ct.
- *Louis Mayer Smirnow, 38 Elm street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Abram Case Williams, B.A. 1892, Springfield, Mass.
- *Thomas Herbert Young, New Haven Dispensary.

1896.

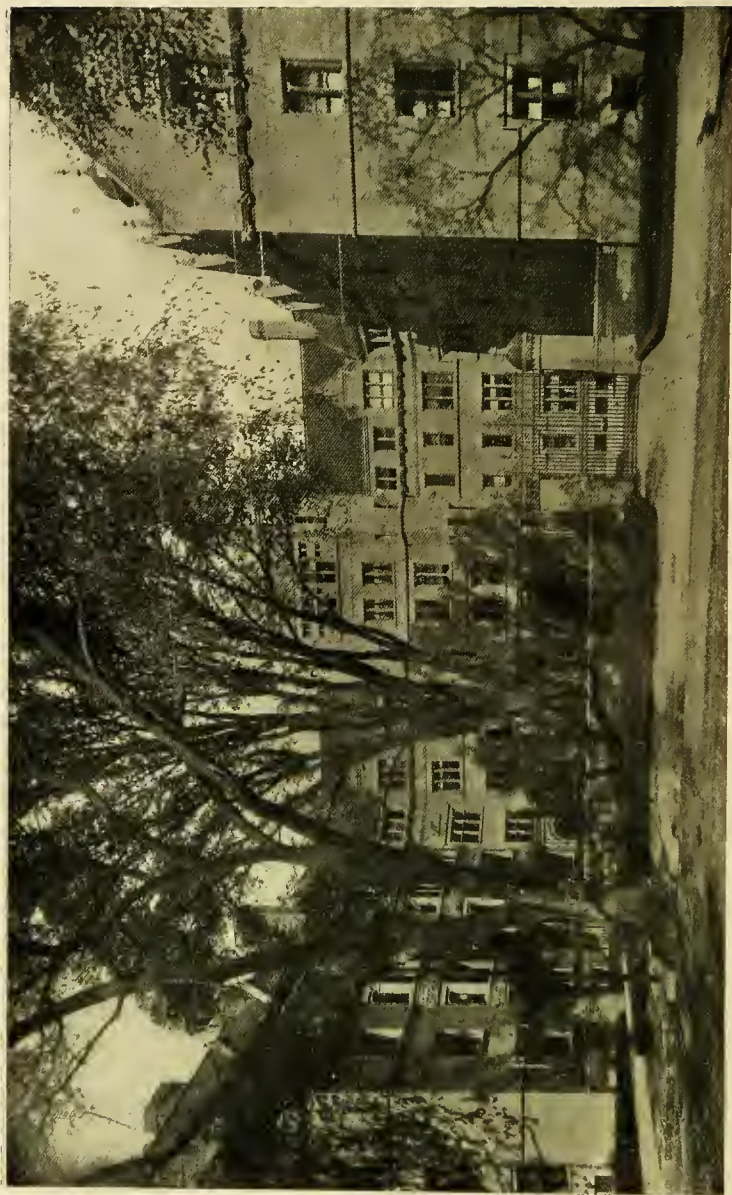
- *Larmon Winthrop Abbott, New Haven Hospital, New Haven.
- Orlando Rossini Blair, Ph.B. 1893, Springfield City Hospital, Springfield, Mass.
- *Allen Ross Defendorf, B.A. 1894, Insane Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
- *Thomas Long Ellis, B.A. 1894, Bridgeport City Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.
- *Charles Childs Gildersleeve, Worcester City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
- *Michael Henry Richard Gill, 811 Main street, Hartford, Conn.
- *Louis Michael Gompertz, Cor. Olive and Court sts., New Haven, Conn.
- *Irvin Granniss, Station A, Fair Haven, Conn.
- *Samuel Mowbray Hammond, Ph.B. 1893, Bridgeport City Hospital.
- *Harry Hall Hartung, 259 St. Ronan street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Isaac Morris Heller, Ph B. 1894, 94 St. John street, New Haven, Conn.
- *Charles Werden Holbrook, M.A. 1883, East Haven, Conn.
- George Moulthrop Hubbell, Ph.B. 1894, Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Penn.
- *Milo Hotchkiss Jones, Bellevue Hospital, New York, City.
- *Clifford Walcott Kellogg, 135 Dwight street, New Haven, Conn.
- *John Lawrence Kelly, B.A. 1892, New Britain, Conn.
- *William Sanford Kingsbury, B.S. 1891, St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass.
- *James Stephen Maher, Ph.B. 1892, St. John's Hospital, New York City.
- *Alfred Goldstein Nadler, B.A. 1893, New Haven Hospital, New Haven.
- *Clifford Seely Page, Danbury, Conn.
- *Michael Joseph Sheahan, Grand avenue, New Haven, Conn.
- *Egbert Livingston Smith, Milford, Conn.
- *Howard Franklin Smith, B.A. 1894, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.
- *Hugh Currie Thompson, Buffalo, N. Y.
- *Sanford Hosea Wadhams, Ph.B. 1894, New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

1897.

- *William Samuel Barnes, 159 Spring street, New Haven, Conn.

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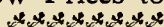


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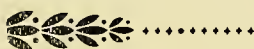
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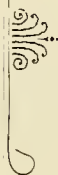


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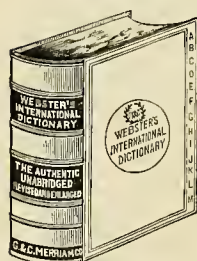
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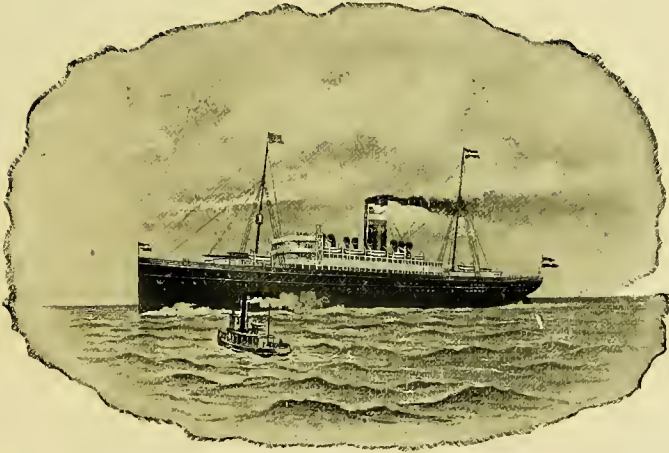
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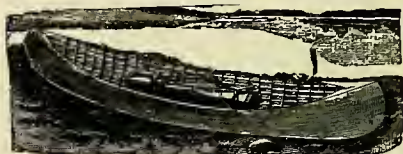
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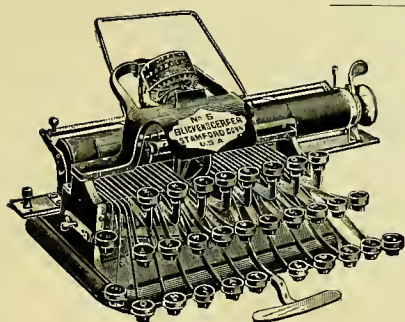
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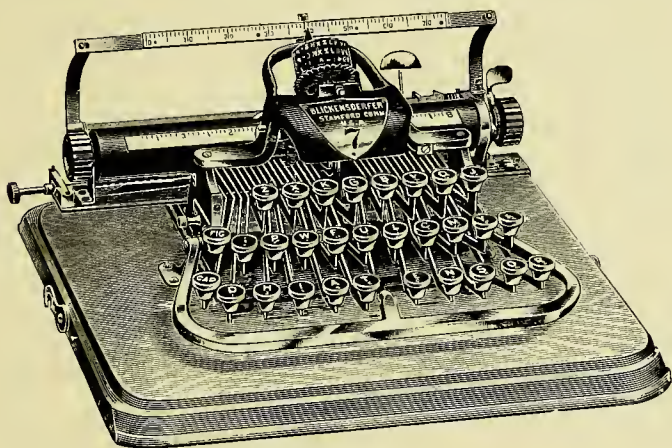
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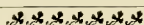
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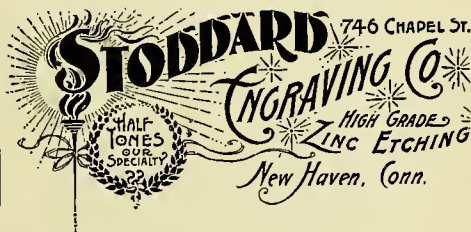
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